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Biological

Medical
Physicians and Surgeons

ANNOUNCE

OF THE

COLLEC

OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR

1891-92.



BY AUTHORITY.

REGISTRY OFFICE:

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario,

South-East corner Bay and Richmond Streets,

TORONTO.

JUNE, 1891.



STORAGE

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Extracts from "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act" passed April, 1891.

The said Act is amended by inserting the following as Section 41, A.

Section 41, A —(1) Every registered medical practitioner shall obtain from the Registrar, annually before the last day of December in each year, a certificate under the seal of the College, that he is a duly registered medical practitioner.

(2) Upon payment of all fees and dues payable by such medical practitioner to the said College, the Registrar shall write his name on the margin of the certificate and the date thereof, and the certificate shall be deemed to be issued only from such date, provided, nevertheless, that any fees properly charged during the time in which any practitioner's name was erased from the register, under this Act, shall be legally recoverable upon production of the certificate of registration at the time of suit.

(3) No certificate shall be issued to any practitioner who is indebted to the College for any sums payable to the College nor until the annual fee for such certificate prescribed by the statute and the by-laws of the College is paid.

(4) If a practitioner omits to take out such annual certificate he shall not be entitled thereto until he pays to the College the certificate fee as aforesaid, together with any other fees or dues which he owes to the College.

(5) After twelve months default in taking out such certificate, and if two months notice of such default be given by registered letter addressed to the register address of such defaulter, the Registrar shall, if payment has not been made by the defaulter, erase the name of the medical practitioner so in default from the register, and the provisions of this Act as to unregistered medical practitioners shall forthwith apply.

Section 22 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

(22) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep the register correct and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the orders and regulations of the Council, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and he shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this Act, and to enable the Registrar duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the register, to enquire whether he has ceased to practice or has changed his residence, and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register, provided always that the same shall be restored to the register on compliance with the other provisions of this Act.

By order,

R. A. PYNE, Registrar,
Medical Registration Office, Toronto, O.

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE
COLLEGE OF
Physicians and Surgeons
OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR
1891-92.



BY AUTHORITY.

REGISTRY OFFICE :
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario,
South-East corner Bay and Richmond Streets,
TORONTO.
JUNE, 1891.

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Составленъ и изданъ въ Москвѣ
въ типографіи Императорскаго
университетскаго книгоиздательства
въ 1860 году

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THE COUNCIL

OF THE

College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario

Territorial Representatives :

J. L. BRAW, M. D., Chatham Ont	Western and St. Clair.
J. FULTON, M. D., St. Thomas, Ont.....	Malahide and Tecumseth
J. HENRY, M. D., Orangeville, Ont.....	Saugeen and Brock.
J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., Ingersoll, Ont.....	Gore and Thames.
D. L. PHILIP, M. D., Brantford, Ont.....	Erie and Niagara.
T. MILLER, M. D., Hamilton, Ont.....	Burlington and Home
A. J. JOHNSTON, M. D., Toronto, Ont.....	Midland and York
R. B. ORR, M. B., Toronto, Ont.....	King's and Queen's.
A. RUTTAN, M. D., Napanee, Ont.....	Newcastle and Trent.
H. W. DAY, M. D., Trenton, Ont.....	Quinte and Cataraqui.
A. F. ROGERS, M. D. Ottawa, Ont.....	Bathurst and Rideau.
D. BERGIN, M. D., Cornwall, Ont.....	St. Lawrence and Eastern

Collegiate Representatives :

W. BRITTON, M. D., Toronto, Ont.....	Univ. of Toronto.
J. W. ROSEBUGH, Hamilton, Ont.....	“ Victoria College.
V. H. MOORE, M. D., Brockville, Ont.....	“ Queen's College
W. T. HARRIS, M. D., Brantford, Ont.....	“ Trinity College.
SIR JAMES GRANT, Ottawa, Ont.....	“ Ottawa.
J. THORBURN, M. D., Toronto, Ont.....	Toronto School of Medicine
F. FOWLER, M. D., Kingston, Ont.....	{ Royal Collège of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
W. B. GEIKIE, M. D., Toronto, Ont.....	Trinity Medical College.
A. G. FENWICK, M. D., London, Ont.....	Western Univ., London.

Homœopathic Representatives :

GEO. LOGAN, M. D., Ottawa, Ont.
G. HENDERSON, M. D., Strathroy, Ont.
C. T. CAMPBELL, M. D., London, Ont.
L. LUTON, M. D., St. Thomas, Ont.
W. H. OLIPHANT, M. D., Toronto, Ont.

Medical Registration Office of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario
South-East corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

OFFICE HOURS : 2 to 4 p.m.

ROBERT A. PYNE, M.D., M.C.P.S.O., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar.

OFFICERS
OF THE
College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario
FOR
1891-92.

President—J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, M. D., Ingersoll, Ont.
Vice-President—F. FOWLER, M. D., Kingston, Ont.
Treasurer—W. T. AIKINS, M. D., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar—R. A. PYNE, M. D., Toronto, Ont.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR 1891-92.

DR. F. LEM. GRASETT, Toronto.....	<i>Anatomy, Descriptive.</i>
DR. H. J. SAUNDERS, Kingston.....	{ <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine</i> <i>Pathology and Therapeutics.</i>
DR. W. J. WILSON, Richmond Hill.	{ <i>Midwifery, Operative, and other than</i> <i>Operative, with Puerperal and In-</i> <i>fantile Diseases.</i>
DR. A. S. FRASER, Sarnia.....	<i>Physiology and Histology.</i>
DR. W. BURT, Paris.....	{ <i>Surgery, Operative, and other than</i> <i>Operative.</i>
DR. W. WAUGH, London.....	<i>Medical and Surgical Anatomy.</i>
DR. G. ACHESON, Toronto.....	{ <i>Chemistry Theoretical. Practical and</i> <i>Toxicology.</i>
DR. A. MacKINNON, Guelph.....	<i>Materia Medica and Pharmacy.</i>
DR. R. HEARN, Toronto... ..	{ <i>Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary</i> <i>Science.</i>
DR. C. O'REILLY, Toronto.....	{ <i>Assistant Examiner to the Examiner</i> <i>on Surgery.</i>
DR. R. K. KILBORN, Kingston.....	{ <i>1st Assistant Examiner to the Ex-</i> <i>aminer on Medicine.</i>
DR. GEO. PETERS, Toronto.....	{ <i>2nd Assistant to the Examiner on</i> <i>Medicine, Pathology and Thera-</i> <i>peutics.</i>
DR. F. G. CAULTON, St. Catharines.....	<i>Homeopathic Examiner.</i>

STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL
OF
College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario.
1891-92.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

DR. ROSEBRUGH, (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. MOORE,
" CAMPBELL,	" ORR.
" JOHNSON,	

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

DR. DAY, (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. LUTON,
" BRITTON,	" THORBURN,
	" SHAW.

FINANCE.

DR. PHILIP, (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. HENDERSON,
" BRITTON,	" RUTTAN,
" FULTON.	

PRINTING.

DR. OLIPHANT, (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. ROGERS.
" JOHNSON,	" SHAW,
" ORR.	

EDUCATION.

DR. HARRIS, (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. JOHNSON,
" BERGIN,	" LOGAN,
" BRAY,	" MOORE,
" FENWICK,	" THORBURN,
" HENRY.	

PROPERTY.

DR. GEIKIE, (<i>Chairman</i>).	DR. PHILIP,
" OLIPHANT.	

EXECUTIVE.

DR. WILLIAMS,	DR. CAMPBELL,
" FOWLER.	

The PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT are *ex-officio* Members of all Committees, and the Chairman of any Committee is *ex-officio* a Member of any Sub-Committee thereof.

COMMITTEE OF DISCIPLINE.

DR. DAY, Trenton, O.	DR. BRAY, Chatham, O.	DR. LOGAN, Ottawa, O.
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OFFICERS OF THE College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario From 1866 to 1891-92.

PRESIDENTS.*

1st.	JOHN R. DICKSON.....	from 1866 to 1867
2nd.	JOHN TURQUAND.....	" 1867 — 1868
3rd.	JAMES A. GRANT.....	" 1868 — 1869
4th.	WILLIAM CLARK.....	" 1869 — 1870
5th.	WILLIAM H. BROUSE.....	" 1870 — 1871
6th.	CHAS. W. COVERNTON.....	June, 1871—Dec. 1871
7th.	WILLIAM CLARK.....	Dec † 1871 — 1872
8th.	J. F. DEWAR.....	from 1872 — 1873
9th.	WILLIAM CLARK.....	" 1873 — 1874
10th.	M. LAVELL.....	" 1874 — 1875
11th.	E. G. EDWARDS.....	" 1875 — 1876
12th.	DANIEL CLARK.....	" 1876 — 1877
13th.	DANIEL CLARK.....	" 1877 — 1878
14th.	D. CAMPBELL.....	" 1878 — 1879
15th.	J. D. MACDONALD.....	" 1879 — 1880
16th.	W. ALLISON.....	" 1880 — 1881
17th.	D. BERGIN.....	" 1881 — 1882
18th.	J. L. BRAY.....	" 1882 — 1883
19th.	G. LOGAN.....	" 1883 — 1884
20th.	H. W. DAY.....	" 1884 — 1885
21st.	D. BERGIN.....	" 1885 — 1886
22nd.	H. H. WRIGHT.....	" 1886 — 1887
23rd.	G. HENDERSON.....	" 1887 — 1888
24th.	J. H. BURNS.....	" 1888 — 1889
25th.	J. G. CRANSTON.....	" 1889 — 1890
26th.	V. H. MOORE.....	" 1890 — 1891
27th.	J. A. WILLIAMS.....	" 1891 — 1892

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st.	WM. H. BROUSE.....	from 1866 to 1870
2nd.	CHAS. W. COVERNTON.....	" 1870 — 1871
3rd.	JAMES HAMILTON.....	" 1871 — 1872
4th.	D. CAMPBELL.....	" 1872 — 1873
5th.	JOHN MUIR.....	" 1873 — 1874
6th.	E. G. EDWARDS.....	" 1874 — 1875
7th.	E. M. HODDER.....	" 1875 — 1876
8th.	D. CAMPBELL.....	" 1876 — 1877
9th.	D. CAMPBELL.....	" 1877 — 1878
10th.	W. ALLISON.....	" 1878 — 1879
11th.	G. LOGAN.....	" 1879 — 1880
12th.	D. BERGIN.....	" 1880 — 1881
13th.	J. L. BRAY.....	" 1881 — 1882

*The President and Vice-President, Treasurer and Registrar of the College are elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council, and hold office until their successors are elected.

†Dr. Wm. Clark was elected December 12th, 1871, at a special meeting of the Council in consequence of the resignation of Dr. C. W. Covernton.

14th.	W. B. GEIKIE.....	from 1882 to 1883
15th.	H. W. DAY.....	" 1883 -- 1884
16th.	E. W. SPRAGGE.....	" 1884 — 1885
17th.	R. DOUGLAS.....	" 1885 — 1886
18th.	G. HENDERSON.....	" 1886 — 1887
19th.	J. H. BURNS....	" 1887 — 1888
20th.	J. G. CRANSTON.....	" 1888 — 1889
21st.	V. H. MOORE.....	" 1889 — 1890
22nd.	J. A. WILLIAMS.....	" 1890 — 1891
23rd.	F. FOWLER.....	" 1891 — 1892

TREASURER.

W. T. AIKINS.. from 1866———

REGISTRARS AND SECRETARIES.

HENRY STRANGE.. from May 3rd, 1866, to Sept. 2nd, 1872
 THOS. PYNE from Sept. 2nd, 1872, to July 15th, 1880
 ROBERT A PYNE.....from July 15th, 1880 to———



College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario.

Announcement for the Academic Year 1891-92.

"THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO," is the name adopted by the Medical Profession of the Province of Ontario in its corporate capacity. As every legally qualified Medical Practitioner in the Province is a member of this College, it is not an institution for the teaching of Medicine.

The Medical Profession of Ontario was first incorporated under this name by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in 1866. This Act was subsequently repealed by the Legislature of Ontario in 1869, and now the affairs of the Profession in this Province are regulated by an Act passed in 1874, (37 Vict, cap. 30) commonly known as the "Ontario Medical Act," and further amended in year 1887 and 1891.

By this Act, the "COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO," is empowered and directed to enact by-laws for the regulation of all matters connected with Medical Education; for the admission and enrolment of Students of Medicine; for determining from time to time the Curriculum of the studies to be pursued by them, and to appoint a Board of Examiners before whom all must pass a satisfactory Examination before they can be enrolled as members of the College, and thus be legally qualified to practice their profession in the Province of Ontario.

The Council, moreover, has power and authority conferred upon it by this Act to fix the terms upon which practitioners of medicine, duly qualified in other Countries, may be admitted as members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, this being the only mode in which they can become legally entitled to practice their profession in this Province.

For the information and guidance of Students of Medicine, the Profession and the public generally, the Council, in conformity with the Ontario Medical Act, hereby promulgates for the year 1891-92 the REGULATIONS which herein follow, repealing all others heretofore in force.

REGULATIONS.

—FOR—

1891-92.

Section I.

MATRICULATION.

1. Every one desirous of being registered as a Matriculated Medical Student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, must on and after the 1st day of July, 1892, present to the Registrar of the College the Official Certificate of having passed the Pass University Departmental Art Matriculation Examination, with the prescribed Science course added and compulsory, whereupon he or she shall be entitled to be so registered upon the payment of twenty dollars, and giving proof of identity.

2. Graduates in Arts, in any University in her Majesty's Dominions, are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of their identity and certificate of qualifications, and upon paying the fee of twenty dollars.

3. Every Medical Student after Matriculating shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this will be held to be the preliminary to his Medical studies, which will not be considered to begin until after the date of such registration.

Section II.

MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

1. On and after the first of July, 1892, every Student must spend a period of five years in actual Professional studies, except as hereinafter provided; and the prescribed period of studies shall include four Winter Sessions of six months each and one Summer Session of ten weeks. The fifth year shall be devoted to Clinical work, six months of which may be spent with a Registered Practitioner in Ontario, and six months

at one or more Public Hospitals, Dispensaries, or Laboratories devoted to Physiological or Pathological research Canadian, British or Foreign, attended AFTER being registered as a Medical Student in the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario,—“But any change in the curriculum of studies fixed by the Council shall not come into effect until one year after such change is made.”

Homœopathic Students who attend four sessions at any Medical College where nine month sessions are taught, to be held equal to four Winter Sessions, and one Summer Session of this College. This shall not in any way interfere with the Practical and Clinical work as prescribed by the Medical Council of Ontario, for the fifth year.

2. Graduates in Arts or Science of any College or University recognized by the Council, who shall have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and have passed an Examination in these subjects for degree in Arts or Science, shall be held to have completed the first year of the five years of Medical Study, and will only be required to pass three years after graduating in attendance upon Medical Studies, and having spent one year thereafter in practical Clinical work before being admitted to their FINAL Examination.

No tickets for Lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that the pupil had attended at least 75 per cent of each course of said Lectures, as shown by the teacher's own Roll.

3. Applications for every Professional Examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario two weeks prior to Examinations. No application will be received unless accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates, and by the Treasurer's receipt showing the fees have been paid.

4. Each “Six Month's Course” shall consist of not less than Fifty Lectures, and each “Three Month's Course” of not less than twenty-five Lectures.

5. Every Student must attend the undermentioned courses of Lectures in a University, College or School of Medicine approved of by the Council, viz ;

Two courses of not less than six months each (in the different years) upon

ANATOMY.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

PHYSIOLOGY, (including Histology.)

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS,

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ SURGERY.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

" SURGERY,

One course of not less than six months each upon

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY.

Two courses of not less than three months each (in the different years)
upon

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, (including Toxicology.)

One course of not less than three months each upon

SANITARY SCIENCE.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

One course of ten Lectures upon

MENTAL DISEASES.

One course of fifty Demonstrations upon

PHYSIOLOGICAL HISTOLOGY.

6. Every Candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the whole adult human body.

7. The following are the Text-books recommended by the Council in the various branches :

GENERAL TEXT BOOKS.

ANATOMY—Gray, Quain.

PHYSIOLOGY—Kirke, Foster, Yeo.

CHEMISTRY—Roscoe, Attfield, Remsen & Jones.

MATERIA MEDICA—Ringer, Mitchell Bruce.

SURGERY—Bryant, Treeves, Mansell Moulin.

MEDICINE—Bristowe, Roberts, Hilton Fagge.

MIDWIFERY—Playfair, Galabin.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY—Taylor, Guy & Ferrier.

PATHOLOGY—Green, Woodhead.

SANITARY SCIENCE—Wilson, Louis C. Parke.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Eustace Smith, Ashby & Wright.

HOMŒOPATHIC TEXT BOOKS.

MATERIA MEDICA—Hahnemann, Hering.

MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.—Baehr's, Arndt, Raue's Pathology and
Diagnostics, Lilienthal.

SURGERY—Franklin, Helmuth.

MIDWIFERY—Guernsey, Ludlam.

8. Also must have attended the practice of a General Hospital for twenty-four months during the first four years of study.

9. Also must have attended six cases of Midwifery.

10. Also, must before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, have passed all the Examinations herein prescribed; and attained the full age of twenty-one years.

11. Graduates in Medicine from recognized Colleges outside the Dominion of Canada, who desire to qualify themselves for registration, must pass the Matriculation required by the Council; and must attend one or more full Winter Courses of Lectures in one of the Ontario Medical Schools, and must complete fully the Practical and Clinical Curriculum required by the Council after the fourth year, and shall pass before the Examiners appointed by the Council all the Examinations hereinafter prescribed, so as to complete fully the Curriculum.

12. That British Registered Medical Practitioners on paying all fees and passing the Intermediate and Final Examination be registered, provided they have been domiciled in Britain for five years after becoming so registered.

Section III.

EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Professional Examinations are divided into three parts: a "Primary" "Intermediate" and "Final."

2. The Primary Examination shall be undergone after the second Winter Session, and the Intermediate after the third or fourth Winter Session, the Final after the fifth year.

3. The following branches shall be embraced in the Primary Examination:

4. ANATOMY.

b. PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

c. CHEMISTRY. (Theoretical and Practical).

d. MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

4. Each Candidate for the Primary Examination will be required to present with his Lecture Tickets, a Certificate of having undergone and passed an Examination at the School he has attended at the close of his first Winter Session, on Primary Branches. Also a Certificate of ability to make and mount Microscopic Specimens.

5. Each Candidate for Final Examination must present a Certificate of attendance at six post-mortem Examinations, and a Certificate of ability to draw up a Report of a Post Mortem Examination; and a Certificate of having reported satisfactorily Six Cases of Clinical Medicine, and Six Cases of Clinical Surgery, and of having attended twenty-five Pathological Demonstrations, and of having passed his Intermediate Examination. The Certificates to be signed by the Teachers referred to upon these subjects, or the Practitioner holding Post Mortem.

6. The following Branches shall be embraced in the Intermediate Examination :

a. MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY.

b. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

c. GENERAL PATHOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS AND BACTERIOLOGY.

d. SURGERY, other than Operative.

e. " Operative.

f. MIDWIFERY, other than Operative.

g. MIDWIFERY, Operative.

h. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE INCLUDING TOXICOLOGY AND MENTAL DISEASES.

i. SANITARY SCIENCE.

j. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

k. DISEASES OF WOMEN.

7. The Primary and Intermediate Examinations shall be "written" and "Oral." The Final "Oral" and "Clinical."

8. The following branches will be embraced in the Final Examination

a. CLINICAL MEDICINE.

b. CLINICAL SURGERY, (including Vaccination).

c. DISEASES OF WOMEN.

d. DISEASES OF CHILDREN, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

9. Any Candidate who makes 60 per cent in three or more branches, but fails in the others, shall receive credit for the subjects so passed and be compelled to pass in the other branches only at a subsequent Examination.

10. Candidates who intend to be Examined by the Homœopathic Examiner in special subjects, shall signify their intention to the Registrar at least two weeks previous to the commencement of the Examination, in order that he may provide means of preventing their identification by the other Students, or by the Examiners.

11. In the event of any Candidate signifying his intention to the Registrar to be examined and registered as a Homœopathic Practitioner, due notice of such must be submitted to the Registrar, so that the Examinations may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose; prior to the acceptance of such notice from the Candidate, the usual fees must be paid. In the event of any Candidate presenting himself for such Examination, due notice must be given by the Registrar to the special Examiner.

12. The next Professional Examinations will be held in Toronto and Kingston, on the second Tuesday in April, 1892, and in Toronto and Kingston on the second Tuesday in September, 1893, of which Examination notice shall be given to the Registrar on the last Tuesday in August, 1893.

Section IV.

FEES.

1. The following scale of fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

- a. Registration of Matriculation.....\$20.00
- b. Primary Examination..... 20 00
- c. Final Examination, including Registration..... 30 00

These fees are to be paid to the Treasurer of the College before each Examination.

- d. Registration of Persons duly Qualified before 23rd day of July, 1870.....\$10.00
- e. Registration of Persons duly Qualified after 23rd day of July 1870..... 25.00

c

- f.* Registration of Additional Degrees or Titles 2.00

This fee is only payable when the additional titles are registered at different times, but any number of such titles as are allowed to be registered, may be put on record at the first registration, for the registration fee.

- g.* Diploma of Membership of the College 5.00

This Diploma is granted free of charge to all those Members of the College who attain their membership by passing the Examinations of the College. All other members may obtain it on application to the Registrar, and paying the above named fee. 5.00

- h.* Annual Assessment due by Members of the College for the year 1891 payable to the Registrar 2.00

This fee is payable by every member of the College on or before the last day of December, in each year. The attention of Members whose annual assessments are in arrears is particularly called to this, as the provisions of Section 41A. of the Act to amend the "Ontario Medical Act," 1891 will be strictly enforced.

Fees after 1st July 1889 :

- a.* Registration of Matriculation 20.00

- b.* Primary Examination 30.00

- c.* Intermediate & Final Examination, including registration 50.00

This is not to affect any Student who is registered as a Matriculate prior to 1st July, 1885.

2 All fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada, to the Treasurer of the College.

3. No Candidate will be admitted to any Examination until the fee for such Examination is paid in full.

4. Candidates who have failed in any Professional Examination shall pay a fee of Ten Dollars, for each subsequent Examination.

Section V.

EXAMINATIONS.

Rules for the guidance of the Board of Examiners.

1. There must invariably be not less than two members of the Board of Examiners present at every Examination. And two at the Oral Examination of each candidate.

2. At the end of each Written Examination upon any Subject, the answers to the Questions are to be handed to the Registrar, who will open the envelopes, in which they are hereinafter directed to be closed, and to each set of papers affix a number by which the author will be known to the Examiners during the Examination. The Registrar will then deliver the papers to the Member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the Subject.

3. The papers when delivered to the Member of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council to examine upon the Subject, are to be by him examined, and the relative value of answers marked by means of numbers, in a Schedule which will be furnished to him by the Registrar, ranging for the Primary Subjects, as follows :

4. That the per centage in the Primary Branches be as follows, ranging from 0 to 100 on all subjects :

	Honors	Pass.
Anatomy	75	50
Physiology and Histology	75	50
Chemistry,—Theoretical and Practical.....	50	35
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.....	75	50

INTERMEDIATE.

Medical Surgical and Topographical Anatomy ...	0 to 100
Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	0 to 100
General Pathology and Therapeutics.....	0 to 100
Surgery,—other than Operative.....	0 to 100
" Operative.....	0 to 100
Midwifery, other than Operative.....	0 to 100
" Operative.....	0 to 100
Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases.....	0 to 100
Sanitary Science.....	0 to 50
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	0 to 100
Diseases of Women.....	0 to 100

Marks required for Honors and Pass.

	Honors	Pass.
Medical Surgical and Topographical Anatomy...	75	50
Principles and Practice of Medicine.....	75	50
General Pathology and Therapeutics.....	75	50
Surgery, other than Operative.....	75	50
" Operative.....	75	50
Midwifery, other than Operative.....	75	50
" Operative.....	75	50

Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology and Mental Diseases.....	75	....	50
Sanitary Science.....	35	....	25
Diseases of Children, Medical and Surgical.....	75	....	50
Diseases of Women.....	75	....	50

That the per-centage on the Final branches be as follows : 0 to 100 on all subjects. Honors 75, Pass 50.

5. The value awarded by the individual Examiners to the answers of Candidates are not to be subject to revision, except by an appeal by the Candidate to the Council.

6. The Examiners shall return the Schedules to the Registrar, with values inserted, at least seven days before a final decision of the Board. From these values a general Schedule is to be made by the Registrar, and no change of value can be made after such individual Schedules have been returned to the Registrar. The General Schedule is to be examined as to its correctness by the whole Board, and the results announced by the Chairman of the Board.

7. Papers on the Homœopathic subjects are to be finally submitted to the Examiner approved of for that purpose by the representatives of that system in the Council

8. All Oral Examinations are henceforth to be as a Clinical, Demonstrative and Practical as possible, and the Candidate shall be known to the Examiner by Number only.

9. That it be an instruction to the Examiners in the questions in their respective subjects, to confine themselves to the text books in ordinary use (see page 14 of this Announcement) also that in referring to diseases or operations of any kind, the names of such diseases or operations most commonly in use should be employed.

10. That it be an instruction to the Examiners that they in no case report a candidate as having passed an Examination, when on any subject he makes less than the minimum of marks set by the Council for a pass on that subject ; but in any case where they may think there are special reasons for granting a License to such Candidate, they shall report the same to the Council for its action.

Rules for Candidates when in the Examination Hall.

11. Each Candidate shall receive from the Registrar a Programme containing a list of subjects upon which the Candidate is to be examined. and it will admit him to the Examination Hall during the progress of the Examinations upon such subject, but at no other time.

12. Candidates must write the answers to the questions given by the Examiners, legibly and neatly upon one side only of each page of a book, which will be furnished to each Candidate, and the number given with each question is to be put at the head of the answer to it, in such a manner as to have the first page facing outward to the view: they are then to be folded once, and enclosed in an envelope on the outside of which each Candidate is to write his name. The packet is then to be handed to the Registrar, or some one deputed by him. Neither signature, number, nor sign, by which the writer could be recognized by the Examiner, is to be written or marked upon any portion of the book to be enclosed in the envelope.

13. The Questions of the Examiners in the Homœopathic subjects will be handed in writing, at the beginning of the General Examination on the same subject, by the Registrar, to such candidates as have given him notice in accordance with Section III, sub-sec. 8, 9. They shall write the answers to these questions in the same Hall with the other Candidates, and hand their papers, when finished, to the Registrar in the same manner as provided for the other Candidates, to be by him given for Examination to the Homœopathic Members of the Board of Examiners appointed to examine on that Subject.

14. If any abbreviations are used in answering the Questions, Candidates must be careful that they are such as are generally understood, or which cannot be mistaken.

15. No candidate will be allowed to leave the Hall after the Questions are given out, until his answers have been handed in.

16. No Candidate will be allowed in the Hall during the hours of Examination, except those who are actually undergoing Examination.

17. Any Candidate who may have brought any book or reference paper to the Hall, must deposit it with the Examiner before the Examination begins.

18. Candidates must not communicate with each other while the Examinations are going on either by writing, signs, words, or in any manner whatever.

19. Candidates must at all times bear themselves towards the Examiners with the utmost deference and respect; and they will not be permitted in any manner to manifest approbation or disapprobation of any Member of the Board of Examiners during the progress of the Examination.

20. Candidates must not only conduct themselves with decorum while any Examination is going on, but they will be held strictly responsible for any impropriety of conduct during the whole progress, both of the Written and of the Oral Examinations.

21. Any infraction of the above rules will lead to the exclusion of the Candidate who is guilty of it from the remainder of the Examination ; and he will not receive credit for any Examination papers which he may have handed to the Registrar previous to his being detected in such misconduct.

22. And be debarred from further privileges at the discretion of the Council.



LIST
OF
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE
WHO HAVE PASSED
The Matriculation Examination
BEFORE THE EXAMINERS APPOINTED BY THE
COUNCIL OF THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Aitchison, William	St. George	April	1870
Allen, Wm. G.	Perth	Oct	1875
Armstrong, Moore	Kingston	Oct	1873
Atkinson, V. T.	Nelson	July	1875
Anglin, Robert	Kingston	Feb	1879
Arnold, John R.	Harriston	Aug	1880
Baldwin, H. F.	Toronto	April	1877
Barclay, Thomas	Hamilton	July	1871
Baston, John	Kingston	Sept	1870
Beamish, George	Port Hope	Oct	1876
Bennett, Henry	Picton	April	1875
Bickstead, Morris	Morrisburg	July	1874
Bonter, G. S.	Trenton	Sept	1869
Bosanko, Arthur	Gravenhurst	July	1875
Bowan, Hecter A.	Albion	Oct	1873
Brennan, Wm. H.	Toronto	Oct	1875
Brewster, Wm.	Toronto	Jan	1873
Brown, Campbell	Acton Vale	Sept	1870
Brown, Harry	London	Sept	1870
Burns, T. B.	Toronto	Oct	1875
Butler, Charl on	Strathroy	Oct	1876
Bell, J. C.	Strathroy	May	1877
Brown, Charles Okill	Lauranceville, Quebec	Aug	1878
Barber, Robert A.	Berlin	April	1880
Burrows, Fred N.	Bath	Aug	1880
Bull, Thomas J.	Toronto	Aug	1880

Bell, John C. Nairn April 1881
 Brown, Kent A. St. Catharines April 1881
 Bolton, T. B. Toronto April 1881
 Baily, Eli H. Mount Forest April 1881
 Brown, James E. Tyrone April 1881

Cameron, Duncan Perth April 1873
 Cameron, Duncan 85 Hayter St. Toronto Sept 1870
 Cameron, J. B. Montague Prince Edward Island Oct 1872
 Campbell, James London April 1873
 Carbert, Joseph A. Orangeville April 1870
 Calton, Wm. H. Toronto Jan 1875
 Carry, Chester Florence Sept 1870
 Case, J. H. Colborne Oct 1872
 Chance, J. Broomley Brantford Oct 1876
 Chesnut, George Toronto Sept 1866
 Clark, F. G. R. Collingwood July 1871
 Cleaver, John C. Kingston Oct 1875
 Cleaver, Wm. F. Kingston Oct 1875
 Clinton, George Wellington July 1875
 Close, James A. Sept 1869
 Coleman, H. Kay Gananoque Oct 1876
 Cook, E. L. B. Toronto Oct 1876
 Cook, J. D. Paris July 1875
 Cosford, John B. Toronto April 1876
 Cowley, Daniel K. Ottawa April 1876
 Cuzner, Mark R. Aylmer Que. May 1878
 Cooke, Sheldon R. Aultsville May 1878
 Canniff, W. H. Church Street, Toronto Aug 1878
 Cameron, Alexander Daniel River Raisin Aug 1878
 Campbell, David Aug 1879
 Cole, J. A. Freelon April 1880
 Cowan, J. J. Goderich April 1880
 Crosby, Arthur Uxbridge April 1880
 Cameron, Duncan Strathroy April 1880
 Christie Andrew Brantford April 1880
 Coleman, Mary E. West Hill April 1880
 Cumberland, Thomas Mono Centre Aug 1880
 Corson, Douglas Woodstock April 1881
 Carr, Leeming Ryckman's Corners April 1881
 Cattnach, Walter C. Cornwall April 1881
 Campbell, A. W. Montreal, Que. April 1881
 Chambers, W. J. Paisley April 1881

Davis, Murdock L. Norham April 1 2

Davis, R. J.	Smith's Falls	Oct	1871
Davis, W.		July	1872
Dingham, H.	Picton	Oct	1871
Doherty, George	Markham	Oct	1875
Donovan, Patrick	Campbellford	April	1876
Douglas, Alex.	Avon	April	1872
Douglas, James H.	Norham	July	1876
Dumble, Alex J.	Pembroke	July	1876
Duncan John A.,	Ottawa	July	1877
Dady, Ralph	Toronto	Oct	1877
Dunbar, Robert Samuel	Consecon	May	1878
Duff, James	Desboro	May	1878
Dusty, James D.	St. Mary's	May	1879
Disney, H. C.	London	April	1880
Davis, T. B.	Wakefield, Que	April	1880
Dow, J. D.	Pembroke	April	1881
Dogherty, J. W.	Eden	April	1881
DeCow, D. M.	Dresden	April	1881
Donald, William	Goderich	April	1881
Earl, Richard	Winchester	Jan	1875
Earl, R. H.		Oct	1875
Earle, Wellington	Renton	July	1877
East, Caleb	Napier	Jan	1874
Ebcole, Henry A.	Morpeth	July	1873
Edmunds, Henry	Hollen	July	1871
Egerton, David Chapp	Picton	April	1872
Egleston, John P.	Ancaster	April	1872
Ellis, Matthew	Port Hope	April	1872
Encode, C. V.	Wellington Square	April	1876
Evans, H. A.	Kingston	Oct	1876
Errat, Alfred J.	Merrickville	April	1881
Erskine, Herbert R.	Ottawa	April	1881
Falls, Samuel K.	Carp	April	1871
Farley, James	St. Thomas	April	1879
Ferrier, William	Bridgeport	Sept	1869
Fisher, John A.	Everett	July	1877
Fitzpatrick, John	Chippawa	July	1870
Ford, Herbert Douglas	Kingston	April	1870
Fry, Charles Albt. Beamin,	Mill Haven	Aug	1878
Forbes, Elias John	Brampton	May	1879
Filmore, Edwin A.		Aug	1879
Fahey, Thomas H.	Belleville	April	1880

Fraser, James M.....	Riceville.....	Aug.....	1880
Foxton, Edward.....	Kingston.....	Aug.....	1880
Freeborn, James S.....	Galt.....	April.....	1881
Gage, William J.....	Brampton.....	Dec.....	1870
Galbraith, F. H.....	Hamilton.....	July.....	1894
Gardiner, H. H.....	Toronto.....	Oct.....	1874
Gerin, John.....	Kingston.....	Sept.....	1867
Gerrie, Alexander.....	Winterbourne.....	April.....	1867
Golden, John.....	Blenheim.....	Jan.....	1873
Graham, Peter A.....	Bothwell.....	April.....	1874
Gray, James.....	Brucefield.....	July.....	1877
Green, John R.....	Kingston.....	Jan.....	1877
Gale, Hugh.....	Salem.....	Aug.....	1878
Galbraith, W. L.....	Dunnville.....	April.....	1880
Grange, Thomas W.....		April.....	1881
Gash, Norman B.....	Dunnville.....	April.....	1881
Gow, Duncan.....	Wallacetown.....	April.....	1881
Graham, Harris.....	Watford.....	April.....	1881
Hall, William W.....	Guelph.....	Oct.....	1875
Hazel, Joseph.....	Ingersoll.....	Oct.....	1875
Hales, George.....	Port Hope.....	July.....	1877
Harris Robert W.....	Elm.....	April.....	1876
Hartman, Jacob.....	Toronto.....	Jan.....	1875
Henderson, James.....	Kingston.....	Oct.....	1875
Henderson, John C.....	Harriston.....	April.....	1876
Hickey Benjamin.....	Morrisburg.....	Aug.....	1873
Hill, George <i>alias</i> Shyjuewam.....	Belleville.....	Oct.....	1871
Holmes, Fred Scoble.....	Farmersville.....	April.....	1873
Hooper Henry M.....		April.....	1872
Hope, G. F.....	Belleville.....	Aug.....	1873
Hopkirk, Harry G.....	Ottawa.....	Sept.....	1870
Howard, Thomas W.....	Orangeville.....	April.....	1870
Hobbs, Henry Alva McDonell.....	Dundonald.....	July.....	1875
Hughes, John S.....	Toronto.....	April.....	1875
Hunter, J. B.....	Toronto.....	Jan.....	1877
Hurlburt, R. V.....	Mitchell.....	Sept.....	1870
Hutchinson, John A.....	Galt.....	Oct.....	1873
Hyatt, David B.....	Harwichville.....	Oct.....	1875
Hill, Wm. H.....	Toronto.....	Oct.....	1877
Henry, Wm. G.....	Upper Canada College, Toronto.....	May.....	1878
Hodge, Samuel A.....	Kendall.....	May.....	1878
Henning, Thomas.....	Lefroy.....	Aug.....	1878
Hawley, Wm. A.....	Campbellford.....	May.....	1879

Harriston, Henry J.....	Aug....	1879
Holmes, Edward S.....	Holmesville....	April.... 1880
Hardy, A. D.....	London....	Aug.... 1880
Hood, Fred C.....	Woodstock....	April.... 1881
Hart, Robert D.....	Wilfred.....	April.... 1881
Harrison, Geo M.....	Dunnville....	April.... 1881
Ingles, George.....	Toronto....	Oct.... 1874
Ives, H.....	Cobourg....	July.... 1877
Irvine, Wm M.....	Kingston....	Oct.... 1877
Jamieson, C. J.....	Ottawa....	April.... 1874
Jardine, W. J.....	Saltfleet....	April.... 1870
Johnston, James.....	Whitby....	April.... 1880
Jones, G. C.....	Galt....	April.... 1881
Keam, Paul.....	Wardville....	Jan.... 1876
Keilliar, Titus D.....	Strathroy....	Oct.... 1875
Kennedy, Bruce.....	Smithville....	Sept.... 1869
Kennedy, James M.....	Penetanguishene....	April.... 1871
Knowles, W. R.....	Newbury....	Oct.... 1872
Knox, H.....	Wakefield....	April.... 1878
Kellow, Wm. J.....	Tara....	Aug.... 1878
Keele, Frank S.....	Carleton West, P.O....	May.... 1879
Klock, William Henry.....	Aylmer....	Oct.... 1877
Kilgour, Peter T.....	Guelph....	April.... 1880
Kennedy, William.....	Toronto....	April.... 1880
Kelly, Richard J.....	St. Thomas....	Aug.... 1880
Keegan, E. G.....	Belleville....	Aug.... 1880
Kilgour, John H.....	Mount Forest....	Aug.... 1880
Kippax, Alfred J.....	Brantford....	April.... 1881
Lang, Abner J.....	King....	July.... 1876
Livingstone, Joseph.....	Carlisle....	July.... 1871
Lusk, C. W.....	Gorrie....	April.... 1877
Luton, Albert.....	Mapleton....	July.... 1871
Luton, Robert.....	Mapleton....	Sept.... 1870
Lewis, Thomas W.....	Iroquois....	Oct.... 1877
Loring, Jonathan B.....	Sherbrooke....	Oct.... 1877
Loughead, ...	Belleville....	May.... 1878
Loucy, George A.....	.....	Aug.... 1879
Lander, T. H.....	London....	April.... 1880
Lundy, Fred G.....	Newmarket....	April.... 1880
Leitch, A. L.....	Bowood....	April.... 1880
Lawton, Thomas M.....	Warwick....	Aug.... 1880

Lannin, John N.	Toronto	April	1881
MacDonald, Hugh	Guelph	July	1871
Markle, V. Alfred	Millgrove	April	1874
Martin, M.	Toronto	Oct	1876
Masson, J.	Cobourg	Oct	1871
May, Wm. B.	Toronto	Jan	1877
Meldrum, P. Gordon	Ashburn	Oct	1872
Murray, Sydney S.	Nelson, Co. Halton	Dec	1873
Miller, Alex.	Goderich	April	1877
Miller, —	Toronto	Jan	1874
Mills, R. G.	Newbury	Oct	1874
Mitchell, John C.	Newtonville	July	1872
Morden, James G.	Carlisle	Jan	1874
Moore, John T.	Yorkville	July	1876
Moore, William	Owen Sound	April	1877
Morrison, James J.	Sarnia	Jan	1875
Morrow, Charles		July	1869
Morton, John A. McD.	Kingston	Aug	1873
Morton, W. C.	Waterdown	July	1871
Munn, Wm. Albert	Lynn	April	1873
Munro, Duncan E.	Wardsville	Jan	1877
Munro, L. S.	Fergus	Jan	1875
Murphy, Edward N.	Penetanguishene	April	1871
Musgrove, W. J.	St. Catharines	Jan	1877
Murgstroyd, R. G.	Smithville	Oct	1877
Mather, Charles L.	Warkworth	May	1878
Metherell, Samuel L.	Little Britian	Feb	1879
Martin J. Francis	Charlottetown, (P.E.I.)	April	1880
Moore Thomas A.	Kingston	April	1880
Midgley, James E.	St. Thomas	April	1881
Macdonald, John	Guelph	April	1881
Morris, Samuel.	Strathburn	April	1881
Murray, W. H.	Galt	April	1881
Mitchell, Wm. J.	London	April	1881
Mullen, Henry J.	Ottawa	April	1881
McAlpine, D.	Kilmartin	July	1874
McCollum, A.	Toronto	Oct	1875
McCrae, Henry	Portsmouth	Oct	1872
McDiarmid, Andrew	York, P.O.	April	1873
McDiarmid, John	Toronto	July	1872
McDonald, Alez.	Paisley	July	1877
McIlvine, Samuel	Orillia	April	1875
McKibben, Archibald	Rollin's Mills	Jan	1876
McKinnon, John A.	Toronto	Oct	1876

McLean, Archibald M.....	Portsmouth....	Jan....	1872
McLeod Duncan.....	Keepen....	July....	1871
McRae, John C.....	Port Colborne....	Oct....	1875
McTavish, P. F.....	Toronto....	July....	1873
McBride, John.....	Toronto....	Oct....	1877
McNulty, Michael.....	Dixon's Corners....	Oct....	1877
McDuffy, John Wesley.....	Stanstead....	Oct....	1877
McPherson, Graham A.....	Toronto....	May....	1878
McLean, John Douglas.....	Ottawa....	Oct....	1877
McVicar, John.....	Brantford....	Aug....	1873
McCammon, C. Gordon.....		Aug....	1876
McMichael, James.....	Gorrie....	April....	1880
McCulloch, James.....	Norval....	April....	1880
McPhail, Duncan P.....	Iona Station....	April....	1880
McGhie, George S.....	Elgin P. O., Co. Leeds....	April....	1880
McCullough, George.....	Georgetown....	Aug....	1880
McKerroll, John.....	Harriston....	Aug....	1880
McKillop, Alex.....	Crosley....	April....	1881
McKay, Kenneth W.....	St. Thomas....	April....	1881
McIntire, C. J.....	Port hope....	April....	1881
McDonald, George.....	Ingersoll....	April....	1881

Nellis, J. Meloux.....	Brantford....	July....	1871
Nealon, Edward A.....		Aug....	1879
Ney, George S.....		Aug....	1879

O'Connor, George.....	Cobourg....	Jan....	1875
Oliver, Albert.....	Mitchell....	Aug....	1878
O'Brien, Tim.....	Brudenell....	April....	1880

Page, William.....	Napanee....	Oct....	1872
Parnell, J. H.....	Kingston....	Oct....	1871
Perks, William.....	Port Hope....	July....	1876
Perkins, O. S.....	Metamora, Michigan, U. S. A....	Mar....	1873
Perry, P.....	Port Hope....	July....	1872
Phillips, Charles.....	Scotland Co. Brant....	April....	1873
Philip, William.....	Frankford....	Sept....	1869
Porter, John G.....	Guelph....	April....	1870
Preston, Richard Franklin.....	New Boyne....	April....	1871
Puriell, Alexander.....	Wardsville....	April....	1877
Purdy, A. M.....	Kingston....	Sept....	1769
Patterson, Richard Lewis.....	Morpeit....	Oct....	1887
Phippen, S. S. C.....	Parkhill....	Aug....	1878
Pool, Daniel.....	Markham....	Aug....	1878

Pettit, Emerson B.	Windham	Feb.	1879
Porter, Thomas	Jarvis	April	1880
Powell, Fred H.	Ottawa	April	1881
Quirk, John	Fergus	May	1879
Randall, J. S. N.	Co. York	July	1872
Rea, Robert	Speedside	July	1871
Reynolds, Arthur R.	Toronto	Jan.	1875
Reynolds, H. S.	Toronto	Jan.	1873
Richardson, J. D.	Toronto	Oct.	1875
Robertson, Donald	Strathroy	Oct.	1875
Robinson, Stephen J.		April	1872
Rogers, E. J.	Peterboro	July	1877
Ruttan, A. M.	Napanee	Jan.	1877
Reid, Herbert Yates	Pembroke	Oct.	1877
Rutledge, A. J.	Toronto School of Medicine	Feb.	1879
Ross, Lewis D.	Montreal, Quebec	May	1879
Roche, William		Aug.	1879
Rundle, Fred W.	Manilla	Aug.	1880
Robinson, Ed. B.	Paris	April	1881
Sanders, Ernest Clement	Kingston	April	1871
Scott, Walter	Dundas	July	1871
Scott, Washington	Auburn, Huron	April	1872
Sharpe, John William	Simcoe	April	1875
Shave, John R.	London	April	1877
Sibbett, Adam	Kingston	July	1874
Smith, Albert S.	Stirling	Oct.	1873
Smith, George	Berlin	April	1870
Smith, John	Chaudiere	July	1873
Stark, John H.	Toronto	April	1877
Stone, George W.		Mar.	1873
Stowe, Emily H.	Toronto	April	1871
Stumph, D. B. J.	Stratford	Oct.	1873
Sutherland, D. E.	Bradford	Oct.	1876
Strange, John Henry	Kingston	Oct.	1877
Shannon, Lewis W.	Kingston	Oct.	1877
Smellie Kinian C.	Montreal	May	1877
Stark, John	Bolton	May	1878
Scott, George Hope	Ottawa	May	1878
Stewart, Peter	Milton	Aug.	1878
Sheridan, Samuel	Columbus	Aug.	1878
Scott, John Milan	Carleton Place	Aug.	1878
Shaver, William Henry	Wales	Aug.	1878

Stuart, Andrew E.	Sandwich	April	1881
Shepherd, Byron E.	London	April	1881
Taber, R. W. H.	London	Jan	1874
Teller, R. F.	Montreal	Oct	1876
Thompson, G. W.	Hamilton	July	1877
Thompson, S. F.	Toronto	Oct	1875
Thompson, J. M.	Clarke	July	1871
Titchworth, Ira.	Hartford	April	1874
Teows, Peter.	Toronto	Oct	1875
Travers, Wm. R. ....	.....	April	1865
Trumpour, John Ryerson	Peterboro	April	1875
Tudhope, James.	Orillia	July	1875
Taylor, Walter Mume.	Chatham	May	1879
Taylor, William.	Box 795, Toronto	May	1879
Thompson, J. A.	Manilla.	Aug	1880
Thompson, J. F.	Binbrook	April	1881
Vanstone, William Talbot.	Dorchester	Oct	1877
Vale, Frank.	9 Pembroke Street Toronto	Aug.	1878
Van Velsor, Wallace.	Rondeau	Aug	1880
Walker, Peter B.	Perth	Oct	1875
Walsh, George.	Mayville, Tuscola, Michigan	Oct	1875
Weir, Charles.	Thorold	July	1874
Whitehead, Alexander	Toronto	April	1870
Willoughby, George.	Colborne	Oct	1879
Wilson, Henry H.	Kingston	April	1872
Wyatt, W. C.	Custom's Corners	Jan	1874
Wood, James S.	Kingston	May	1878
Whiting, John	Brantford	May	1878
Williams, Joseph.	London	Aug	1878
Wilson, Charles James. ....	.....	Aug	1879
Warren, Edward. ....	.....	Aug	1879
Whetham, James.	Toronto	April	1880
Wright, Henry.	Toronto	April	1881
Young, William Howie. ....	.....	April	1869
Zimmerman, Solomon.	Toronto	July	1876

List of Students

Registered as Matriculates since 1881.

Abbott, Clarence.....	Toronto.....	1883
Alexander, D. B.....	Huntley.....	1882
Alexander, G.....	Huntley.....	1884
Anderson, J. J.....	Kingston.....	1883
Arnold, H. T.....	Watford.....	1885
Anderson, R.....	Hornby.....	1886
Airth, H. W.....	Renfrew.....	1886
Allingham, A. W.....	Warkworth.....	1884
Aylsworth, A. C.....	Mount Forest.....	1884
Alexander, W. J.....	Thornbury.....	1887
Ardiel, L. M.....	Thorndale.....	1887
Arrell, William.....	Caledonia.....	1888
Aylen, Walter W.....	Quebec.....	1885
Allen, Thomas.....	Toronto.....	1888
Alway, R. D.....	Grimsby.....	1889
Adamson, H. A.....	Ottawa.....	1889
Austin, J. H.....	Brampton.....	1889
Armstrong, J. M.....	Gorrie.....	1889
Alexander, W. H.....	Toronto.....	1889
Allen, J. R.....	Peterboro.....	1890
Alway, J. H.....	Grimsby.....	1890
Anderson, W. J.....	Shanly.....	1890
Alger, H. H.....	Colborne.....	1890
Aiken, A. W.....	Orangeville.....	1890
Agnew, Thomas.....	Belgrave.....	1890
Beaudry, J. S.....	Montreal.....	1883
Berry, R. P.....	Lindsay.....	1883
Bridgman, O. M.....	London.....	1882
Broadfoot, A.....	Toronto.....	1881
Brown, J. A.....	Kingston.....	1882
Bollen, P.....	Chicago.....	1885
Bollen, C.....	Chicago.....	1885
Buchanan, H. M.....	Kingston.....	1885
Blewett, W. J.....	Little Britain.....	1886

Belton, W. J.	Kingston	1885
Bain, W. L.	Parkdale	1884
Brown, E.	Cobourg	1886
Bell, Basil H.	New Edinburgh	1886
Burnham, J. H.	Peterboro	1887
Berwick, R. H.	Cowansville	1887
Burdon, F. L.	Newbury	1835
Bedard, J. A.	Montreal	1886
Barlee, H. J. W.	Montreal	1888
Beattie D. A.	Galt	1888
Boulton, A.	Toronto	1887
Bentley, F. M.	Newmarket	1887
Bell, A. W.	Toronto	1887
Bayne, C. W.	Ottawa	1887
Barber, H. L.	Toronto	1888
Brien, J. W.	Toronto	1888
Brown, F. W.	Brockville	1888
Ball W. A.	Toronto	1888
Birmingham, F. H.	Kingston	1888
Buck, R. A.	Avonbank	1888
Bowles, G. H.	Sandhill	1888
Bourns, W. H.	Kingston	1888
Berwick, G. A.	Farnham	1888
Babbitt, W.	Parrsboro, N. S.	1888
Beemer, W. C.	Simcoe	1888
Boyce, B. F.	Warkworth	1888
Bellamy, A. W.	North Augusta	1888
Bowbeer, W. C.	Simcoe	1889
Blunt, H. W.	Knowlton, Que.	1888
Brown, J. N.	Medina	1889
Bruce, Fred.	New Lathrop, Mich., U. S.	1889
Bissonette, J. D.	Kingston	1889
Boddy, Jas.	Toronto	1889
Beckett, Jas.	Thamesville	1890
Bowie, Innes.	Embro	1890
Booth, Jno. A.	Brantford	1890
Badgerow, G. W.	Eglington	1890
Byers, W. G. M.	Gananoque	1890
Basken, J. T.	Stittsville	1890
Burt, Ellen, A. A.	Cardwell	1890
Bull, John H.	Weston	1890
Barker, A. N.	Kingston	1890
Boyd, W. B.	Uxbridge	1890
Bouillon, A.	Montreal	1890

Boilean, F. X	Sturgeon's Falls	1890
Caldwell, H. J	Toronto	1881
Campbell, A. L	Kingston	1883
Cassidy, Wm	Toronto	1884
Clark, W. H	Meaford	1883
Clark, J. L	Waterloo	1883
Cloutier, F	Kingston	1884
Coffee, R. H		1883
Crosby, F. H	Uxbridge	1884
Cooke, C. F	Gesto	1886
Closson, J. H	Woburn	1887
Conerby, M	Trenton	1886
Coleman, T	Seaforth	1886
Coote, Frank	Montreal	1885
Callander, C. N	Kirkton	1888
Cooper, J. J	Chatham	1887
Carter, L. H	Picton	1884
Chabot, J. L	Ottawa	1885
Clarke, E. A	Aylmer	1887
Campbell, W. A	Whitby	1888
Campbell, G. G	Truro, N S	1888
Church, F. W. H	Hull, Que	1888
Carroll, R. W	Stratford	1889
Carter, Charles	Toronto	1889
Carlaw, T. W	Warkworth	1889
Cowper, J. A	Welland	1890
Clark, D. A	Aginocourt	1890
Connolly, B. G	Trenton	1890
Craft, R. A	Fish Lake	1890
Corbett, R. T	Port Hope	1890
Cuthbertson, H. A	Wyoming	1890
Coulthard, W. L	Picton	1890
Coleman, F	Toronto	1890
Curzon, Edith M	Toronto	1890
Campbell, Bryon	Parkhill	1890
Connell, W. T	Kingston	1890
Cron, Wm	Batteau	1890
Crawford, Jno	Toronto	1890
Delaney, W. F	Peterboro	1885
Donovan, E. J	Kingston	1881
Doyle, J. M	Caledonia	1884
Drummond, P	Almonte	1884

Doyle, C. S	Toronto	1885
David, W. C	Kingston	1885
Downes, C. H	Toronto	1885
Deacon, J. D	Pembroke	1885
Dunlop, J. D	Alpena, Mich	1884
Dargavel, J	Durham	1887
Dickson, G. J	Paisley	1887
Dewar, Alex	Montreal	1887
Dougan, R. P	Thorold	1886
Dorais, U. A	Montreal	1884
Davies, P. H	Rosedale	1888
Day, A. R	Guelph	1888
Doan, W	New Sarum	1888
Dales, F. A	Sanford	1888
Drummond, S. J	Almonte	1888
Denis A	Vaudreuil, Que	1889
Douglas, A. E	Warwick	1889
Darling, R. E	Warkworth	1889
Deeks, W. E	Montreal, Que	1889
Drysdale, W. F	Perth	1890
Davidson, Allan	Burns	1890
Devitt, T. G	Bobcaygeon	1890
Drennan, Jennie G	Kingston	1890
Durham, Jas. R	Toronto	1890
Edsall, J. M	Stevensville	1882
Ellis, W. E	St. Catharines	1883
England, F. R	Montreal, Que	1882
Ennis, T	Ottawa	1883
Evans, D. T	Toronto	1885
Evans, J	Warton	1881
Elliott, C. E	Quebec	1886
Earl, W. M	Kingston	1885
Elliott, F. B	Mayfair	1888
Elliott, Wm	Logan	1889
Edgar, Albert E	Toronto	1888
Fairfield, W. E	Clarenceville	1883
Ferguson, E. J. J	Manitowaning	1882
Finlayson, John	Campbellford	1884
Fothergill, J. B	Burlington	1883
Forrester, E	Kingston	1883
Frasier, J. V	Toronto	1883
Freeman, A. E	Kingston	1884
Fulton, C	Avonmore	1885

Fraser, A. D.	Hawkesbury	1886
Franklin, J.	Newmarket	1886
Forrest, J.	Mount Albert	1886
Farrish, M. J.	Rockwood	1884
Foster, G. B.	Toronto	1886
Fallows J.	London	1886
Foley, I. J.	Kingston	1887
Fletcher, A. G. A.	Woodstock	1887
Ferguson, A. G.	Dalhousie	1884
Fawkes, J. T.	Kingston	1886
Fontaine, J. T. D.	Orleans	1885
Finch, C. L.	Pilot Mound, Manitoba	1887
Ferguson, J. B.	Carleton Place	1888
Farrow J.	Auburn	1888
Feek, Robt. J.	Cornwall	1888
Frank, H. R.	Brantford	1888
Fraser, E. A.	Hamilton	1889
Fowler, Ed.	Perth	1890
Field, Geo. H.	Cobourg	1890
Field, C. C.	Cobourg	1890
Fleming, Maggie A.	Islington	1890
Ferguson, A. K.	Avonbank	1890
Ferris, Geo. M.	Campbellford	1890
Garner, R. H.	Thorndale	1883
Gilpin, J.	Holly	1883
Gladman, G.	Lindsay	1882
Gordon, D. G.	Toronto	1883
Graham, W. M.	Bell's Corners	1883
Grant, C. C.	St. Thomas	1883
Gray, R.	Blythe	1884
Green, T. J.	Appleton	1883
Gartley, A. C.	Newmarket	1885
Goold, A. J.	Kingston	1884
Groves, W. H.	Toronto	1885
Guthrie, J. B.	Guelph	1887
Gilray, E. J.	Grimbsy	1887
Graham, H. C. W.	Kingston	1885
Gibson, S. G.	London	1885
Grant, H. A.	Pembroke	1888
Grant, F. E.	Toronto	1889
Gregory, E. A.	Norwich	1889
Gibson, Jas. L.	Picton	1889
Grant, J. A. C.	Gravenhurst	1889
Graham, W. C. R.	Prescott	1889

Gardner, A. E.....	Belleville.....	1890
Guelph, H.....	Toronto.....	1890
Galloway, A.....	Beaverton.....	1890
Greenwood, A. B.....	Newmarket....	1890
Gorrell, C. W. F.....	Brockville....	1890
Graham, Robt.....	Strathroy....	1890
Goodfellow, J. S.....	Bradford	1890
Glassco, G. S.....	Hamilton	1890
Gordon, J. K. M.....	St. Helens....	1890
Griffin, W. T.....	Hamilton	1890
Hall, W.....	Walkerton....	1882
Hall, W. J.....	Elizabethtown....	1884
Hamer, A. L.....	Bradford.....	1883
Hamilton, J. M.....	Mansewood....	1883
Hamilton, W. M.....	Brantford.....	1882
Harper, J. G.....	Toronto.....	1884
Harris, N. M.....	Cowansville....	1886
Hawley, C.....	Brantford.....	1883
Hewetson, J.....	Grimbsy....	1885
Hillier, R.....	Cotton....	1883
Holmes, A. D.....	Chatham....	1883
Hooper, L. I.....	Exeter....	1881
Howey, A. L.....	Eden....	1881
Honsberger, J.....	Jordan Station....	1886
Harris, J. S.....	Hespeler....	1885
Hill, R. C.....	Owen Sound....	1886
Hayes, A.....	London....	1883
Hord, J.....	Hamilton....	1883
Heaven, R. S.....	Toronto....	1887
Hall, W. G.....	Aurora....	1887
Herald, W.....	Kingston....	1886
Harvie, W. D.....	Kingston....	1885
Henry, T. J.....	Thornton....	1887
Henry, W. C.....	Thornton....	1887
Hewitt, Jas.....	Montreal....	1887
Henderson, E. L.....	Strathroy....	1837
Hinman, C.....	Toronto....	1887
Hall, Frank.....	Warkworth....	1887
Hastings, R. J.....	Alma....	1888
Henderson, Mabel.....	Brockville....	1888
Henderson, J.....	Warkworth....	1887
Halliday, J.....	Chesley....	1888
Hill, H. W.....	Toronto....	1889
Hopkins, J. R.....	Stoney Creek....	1889

Haight, Mortimer.....	Montreal, Que.....	1890
Hamilton, W. F.....	Peterboro.....	1890
Hewetson, S. W.....	Georgetown.....	1890
Hicks, J. S.....	Colborne.....	1890
Hamilton, G.....	Bright.....	1890
Harris, N. M.....	Toronto.....	1890
Hopkins, Jno. R.....	Stoney Creek.....	1890
Hodgson, T. C.....	Toronto.....	1890
Harris, F. C.....	Brantford.....	1890
Heydon, C. M.....	Toronto Junction.....	1890
Hill, Jennie.....	Brantford.....	1890
Howard, F. E.....	Colborne.....	1890
Henderson, W.....	Russell.....	1890
Harvey, Basil C. H.....	Watford.....	1890
Ireland, W. M.....	Kingston.....	1886
Irving, L. E. W.....	Torontn.....	1886
Jamieson, T. A.....	Maxville.....	1882
Johnston, G. B.....	Waterdown.....	1885
Judd, D. H.....	St. Charles, Que.....	1886
Jacks, Robert B.....	Lefroy.....	1887
Johnston, N. A.....	Stratford.....	1887
Jack, J. M.....	Montreal.....	1885
Jardine, J. J.....	Toronto.....	1886
Johnston, Mrs A.....	Strathroy.....	1889
Jakes, R. W.....	Ottawa.....	1889
Johnston, James.....	Belgrave.....	1889
Jack, Hector M.....	Kingston.....	1889
Johnston, A.....	Ottawa.....	1889
James, John F.....	Strathroy.....	1889
Jones, Albert H.....	St. Catharines.....	1890
Johnston, H. A.....	Toronto.....	1890
Jones, Chas. A.....	Mount Forest.....	1890
Jory, J. M.....	Norwood.....	1890
Kee, D. N.....	.....	1884
Kellock, D.....	Kingston.....	1885
Kennedy, James H.....	Lindsay.....	1883
Koyle, F. H.....	Wilton.....	1883
Knight, A. P.....	Kingston.....	1883
Kelly, Charles J.....	West Flamboro.....	1886
Kyle, J. M.....	North Winchester.....	1887
Kenney, J. J.....	Lockton.....	1888
King, J.....	St. Thomas.....	1888

Krick, P. H.	Elcho	1889
Kayler, W. B.	Morven	1889
Kingston, G. A.	Toronto	1889
King, John E.	Elders Mills	1889
Kerr, Thos.	Toronto	1890
Kellam, E. T.	Seaforth	1890
Latimer, W.	Marshville	1882
Law, D.	Palmerston	1885
Leary, E.	Britannia	1882
Lindsay, James	Limehouse	1881
Livingston, Mary	Kingston	1882
Longeway, A. F.	Montreal	1882
Luke, E.	Manilla	1883
Lesperance, J.	Montreal	1883
Livingston, J. S.	Belleville	1886
Lucas, M. F.	Grimbsy	1886
Laurie, C. N.	Toronto	1885
Lawson, Alice	Toronto	1887
Laird, C. J.	Guelph	1888
Lapp, T. B.	Baltimore	1888
Lockhart, A.	Kingston	1888
Ludwig, A.	Heidleberg	1889
Lennox, Eleanor G.	Toronto	1889
Leitch, A. E.	Dutton	1889
Locke, Ino. A.	Kingston	1889
Laycock, R. G.	Embro	1889
Lane, M. S.	Toronto	1889
Lancaster, J. A.	Culloden	1890
Lohead, J.	Montreal	1890
Langford, W.	Brampton	1890
Lawson, J. A.	Brampton	1890
Lineham, D. M.	Newry	1890
Lapp, L.	Toronto	1890
Large, S. H.	Queensville	1890
Lawrason, I.	Dundas	1890
MacLean, D. W.	Kingston	1885
Macpherson, W. A.	Fingal	1883
Malcolm, H.	Harrisburg	1883
Marshall, Alice A.	Brockville	1885
Metcalf, W. F.	Bayside	1884
Morgan, V. H.	Aultsville	1882
Morrow, C. N.	Russell	1884
Mustard, J. W.	Uxbridge	1883
Macqueen, Donald	Ripley	1885

Morgan, E. M.	Renfrew	1886
Morgan, L. E.	Kerrwood	1886
Marr, A. W.	Westmeath	1886
Mabee, C. O.	Odessa	1883
Mundie, J.	Toronto	1885
Masales, M. L.	Erin	1884
Morphy, A. G.	London	1886
MacKechnie, W. G.	Brighton	1886
Montgomery, W.	Perrytown	1887
Mullock, L. J.	Waterdown	1887
Moore, J. M.	Belleville	1887
Mackenzie, A. J. L.	London	1887
Martin, S. H.	Waterloo	1887
Murphy, R.	London	1887
McLennan, D. N.	Kingston	1888
Munro, U. W.	Caledonia	1888
MacDonald, M. S.	Montreal	1886
MacKey, Thos. E.	Kingston	1887
Murray, W. O. S.	London	1887
Meikle, W. F.	Morrisburg	1888
MacNee, E.	Perth	1888
Murphy, S. H.	Renfrew	1889
MacLean, J. D.	Meaford	1889
MacKendrick, H. F.	Toronto	1889
Marr, Dell.	Ridgetown	1889
MacKay R. B.	Montreal, Que.	1889
Moloney, P. J.	Ennismore	1889
Moss F. H.	Toronto	1889
Murray, Allie G.	Strathroy	1889
Morden, F. W.	Pictou	1890
MacKlin, Daisy M.	Stratford	1890
MacCarthy, George S.	Ottawa	1890
Moore, John.	Kingston	1890
Mahan, John W.	Brampton	1890
Myers, Ambrose R.	Kingston	1890
Massey, Hamish	Toronto	1890
Merritt, A. K.	Scotland	1890
McAndrwd, G. C.	Renfrew	1885
McCollum, E. P.	Duart	1883
McDonald, George	Tilsonburg	1883
McFarlane, M.	Ottawa	1883
McKay, W.	Collingwood	1883
McKinnon, N. C.	Sonya	1882
McLean John	Florence	1882
McLeary, J. A.	Watford	1882

McLennan, D.....	Dunvegan.....	1883
McLurg, J. A.....	Falkirk.....	1883
McNeece, J.....	Brampton.....	1884
McEwan, F.....	St. Thomas.....	1885
McGregor, J.....	Longwoods.....	1884
McColl, D.....	Merriton.....	1885
McArthur, F. T.....	London.....	1886
McDonald, J. N.....	Moosejaw.....	1884
McDonald, P. A.....	Alexandria.....	1885
McFarlane, M. J.....	Ridgetown.....	1886
McKechnie, J.....	Claude.....	1886
McGuire, J. C.....	Trenton.....	1887
McCrimmon, A. A.....	St. Thomas.....	1887
McCullough, E. F.....	Port Severn.....	1886
McArthur, E. L.....	Thorold.....	1887
McFarlane, W.....	Dunnville.....	1888
McGinnis, J.....	London.....	1887
McMaster, John.....	Toronto.....	1886
McCrimmon, F.....	London.....	1887
McCuen, J. A.....	Guelph.....	1887
McLaren, A. P.....	Port Elgin.....	1887
McPherson, W. A.....	Esquesing.....	1887
McEwen, W. H.....	London.....	1887
McIntyre, H.....	St. Thomas.....	1887
McCuaig, J. A.....	Kingston.....	1887
McCollum, Annie.....	Gananoque.....	1888
McGrath, G.....	Frankford.....	1888
McIntosh, J. F.....	North Grosvenordale, Conn. U. S.....	1889
McLennan, K.....	Kenzon.....	1889
McCarthy, D. S.....	Orangeville.....	1889
McIlwraith, K.....	Hamilton.....	1889
McKenzie, R. T.....	Montreal.....	1889
McCrae, T.....	Guelph.....	1889
McIntosh, L. Y.....	Strathmore.....	1889
McNaughton, J. A.....	Cornwall.....	1889
McClenahan, D. A.....	Tansley.....	1890
McMillan, J. A.....	Strathroy.....	1890
McKee, J. F.....	Aurora.....	1890
McKechnie, R. E.....	Montreal, Que.....	1890
McColgan, R.....	Elora.....	1890
McCollum, W. J.....	Toronto.....	1890
McEvay, Thomas.....	Montreal, Que.....	1891
Nelles, C.....	Brantford.....	1883

Normon, J. O.....	Toronto.....	1884
Nichol, T. S.....	Montreal.....	1884
Nelles, A. B.....	Ingersoll.....	1887
Nelles, W. J.....	Caledonia.....	1888
North, E.....	Pringer.....	1885
Newberry, W. F. H.....	London, Eng.....	1889
Oliver, A. J.....	Cowansville.....	1886
O'Rielly, J. J.....	Vestor.....	1883
Orr, J. E.....	Mount Elgin.....	1883
Ogden, W. E.....	Niagara Falls.....	1888
Outwater, S. W.....	Montreal.....	1888
O'Connor, W.....	Toronto.....	1886
Olmsted, W. E.....	Ancaster.....	1889
O'Connor, Ed. J.....	Kingston.....	1890
Parent, C. E.....	Montreal.....	1882
Patrick, D.....	Toronto.....	1883
Pepper, W. C.....	Lynden.....	1883
Peters, F. C.....	Cowansville.....	1886
Pickel, F. H.....	Cowansville.....	1884
Phillips, H. C.....	Hampton.....	1883
Platt, A. T.....	Picton.....	1881
Potter, J. A.....	Montreal.....	1883
Potts, J. McC.....	Belleville.....	1883
Pratt, W.....	Toledo.....	1882
Prime, M. F.....	Knowlton, Que.....	1880
Powell H. B.....	Whitby.....	1886
Phelan, A. A.....	Montreal.....	1883
Pearson, A. T.....	Merivall.....	1885
Patton, H. M.....	Ottawa.....	1888
Prevost, A.....	Montreal.....	1887
Porter, F. R.....	Bradford.....	1888
Park, W. F.....	Chatham.....	1888
Pearson, F.....	Weston.....	1888
Patterson, H.....	Port Elgin.....	1888
Purvis, J. W. F.....	Montreal.....	1888
Pirritt, F. W.....	Meaford.....	1889
Pease, H. D.....	Toronto.....	1889
Proctor, Edgar L.....	Toronto.....	1889
Parfitt, Chas. D.....	Delaware.....	1890
Parlow, Allan B.....	Iroquois.....	1890
Parkyn, H. A.....	Sarnia.....	1890
Pritchard, James.....	North Wakefield, Que.....	1890

Poole, Peter A.	Ingersoll.	1890
Quesnel, E.	Alfred.	1888
Quay, F. A. W.	Port Hope.	1887
Rosconi, C. E.	Priceville.	1883
Reid, H.	Sandhill.	1884
Renner, W. S.	Montreal.	1881
Rice, A. T.	Curry Crossing.	1881
Richardson, J. C.	Burlington.	1883
Ritchie, R. F.	Montreal.	1883
Robertson, A. M.	Brockville.	1881
Robertson, C.	Hamilton.	1882
Royat, W. M.	Manotick.	1884
Reid, W.	Norwood.	1886
Robertson, A. G.	Iroquois.	1886
Russell, J. P.	Toronto.	1885
Robertson, T. F.	Brockville.	1887
Reeves, James.	Eganville.	1887
Reid, J. D.	Cardinal.	1887
Roseburg, F. A.	Hamilton.	1887
Ranstead, W.	Ottawa.	1884
Robinson, A.	Kingston.	1886
Reynor, A. F.	London.	1887
Riddel, G. I.	Toronto.	1888
Ritchie, O. G.	Montreal.	1881
Richer, A. J.	Montreal.	1888
Rodger, D. A.	Genoa, Que.	1889
Rorke, R. F.	St. Thomas.	1889
Ruthven, G. D.	Dutton.	1889
Robinson, R. R.	Consecon.	1889
Ruttan, F. S.	Kingston.	1889
Roach, J. J.	Toronto.	1889
Richardson, A.	South March.	1890
Rutledge, G. N.	Toronto.	1890
Ryan, Eva J.	Toronto Junction.	1889
Reazin, H. L.	Toronto.	1890
Robinson, Benj.	Kingston.	1890
Sands, E.	Kingston.	1885
Saunders, J. B.	Montreal.	1881
Schoff, F.	McGillivray.	1882
Sinclair, C. M.	West Lorne.	1883
Spencer, E. M.	Tavistock, Eng.	1882

Staples, L. E.	Kingston	1883
Stevens, F. M.	Montreal	1883
Sullivan, A. J. F.	Toronto	1885
Sutherland, A. R.	Woodstock	1882
Sandison, F.	Toronto	1885
Sinclair, L. G.	Tilsonburg	1886
Snider, E. T.	Kingston	1885
Stevenson, E. V.	London	1885
Smith, J. G.	Belleville	1886
Speers, A. A.	Toronto	1886
Strathy, H. E.	Toronto	1886
Scott, A. P.	Montreal	1886
Smiley, W. N.	St. Lambert, Que.	1886
Sangster, J. A.	Port Perry	1887
Smith, J. L.	Arthur	1886
Smith, W. D.	Plantagenet	1886
Smith, C.	West Winchester	1887
Spencer, A. M.	Harriston	1886
Shaw, J. W.	Brussels	1887
Sparling, A. J.	Montreal	1887
Sanson, R. D. B.	Toronto	1885
Smith, H. S.	Toronto	1885
Springle, J. A.	Montreal	1884
Skimin, Nellie	Kingston	1887
Sandison, E.	Cannington	1887
Smale, W. M. B.	Wroxeter	1888
Skey, W. R.	Alymer	1888
Sicard, J. D.	Angers, Que.	1884
Sinclair, Jennie	Madoc	1886
Stockhouse, A.	Kingston	1887
Seager, James	Rochesterville	1887
Stevenson, W. E.	Mount Forest	1888
Sullivan, D. V.	Kingston	1888
Senkler, W. J.	St. Catharines	1888
Seymour, W. H.	Toronto	1889
Spankie, J. C.	Kingston	1889
Smith, R. J.	Toronto	1889
Scane, J. W.	Chatham	1889
Stinson, J. C.	Franklin, Penn., U. S.	1889
Stenhouse, J.	Toronto	1889
Shaw, G. F.	Montreal	1889
Spotswood, W. A. J.	Plantagenet	1889
Sproatt, Alan	Toronto	1889
Singleton, A. B.	Newboro	1889
Smyth, Chas. E.	St. Catharines	1890

Scott, Walter, H.	Caledonia	1890
Storey, F. G.	Norwood	1890
Somerville, Jno. T.	Forest	1890
Shurie, J. S.	Trenton	1890
Stammers, L. B.	Toronto	1890
Sinclair, H. H.	Walkerton	1890
Shirra, Jennie S.	Caledonia	1890
Thompson, C. E.	St. Thomas	1882
Thompson, D.	Deans	1883
Thompson, J. M.	Strathroy	1883
Toole, C. A.	Elder's Mills	1883
Trigge, A.	Hamilton	1883
Tyndall, Mary E.	Montreal	1885
Taylor, Fred	Kingston	1884
Thomas, H. B.	Barrie	1884
Telfer, W. J.	Burgoyne	1886
Thompson, P. W.	Rosedale	1885
Tegart, A.	Tottenham	1887
Taylor, T. H.	Grand Valley	1887
Taylor, T. T.	Chatham	1887
Tye, W. H.	Chatham	1888
Teeter, R. G.	Teeterville	1888
Taplin, M. M.	Addison	1888
Tuffard, W. H. P.	Northfield Centre	1888
Thomson, W. A.	Caintown	1889
Temple, H. P. R.	Toronto	1889
Tremblay, E. C. H.	Wauregan	1889
Towner, Geo. H.	Toronto	1890
Thomson, D.	Woodbridge	1890
Thomson, W. P.	Toronto	1890
Thomas, C. H.	Toronto	1890
Tait, N. J.	St. Thomas	1890
Tremayne, F. G.	Sutton West	1890
Vidal, E. C.	St. John's, Que.	1885
Vail, Hattie B.	Sarnia	1889
Wait, G. N.	Harriston	1884
Walker, N.	Toronto	1885
Watson, John C.	Belleville	1883
Watson, W. R.	Waterdown	1882
Weld, O.	London	1883
Williams, E. P.	Ottawa	1883

Williamson, W. P.	Buckhorn	1884
Willmott, W. E.	Toronto	1885
Wilson, C. W.	Cumberland	1881
Wonder, W. M.	St. Catharines	1883
Woodruff, T. A.	St. Catharines	1883
Woolway, E. W.	St. Mary's	1884
Wright, H. A.	Guelph	1882
Wright, W.	Kingston	1882
Welsh, H. A.	Quebec	1886
Williamson, H. M.	Guelph	1886
Watson, G. C.	Hawkesbury	1885
Whyte, J. J.	Lancaster	1885
Ward, W. L.	Acton	1884
Wideman, H. B.	Ringwood	1887
Whitely, R.	Goderich	1887
Wilson, A.	Kingston	1887
Woods, C. R.	Brockville	1887
White, J. W.	St. Mary's	1887
Willoughby, G. A. F.	Saskatoon, N. W. T.	1886
Wickman, L. G.	Toronto	1885
White, James G.	Thessalon	1884
Watson, N. M.	Williamstown	1887
Windell, J. D.	Lotns	1888
Walker, W. G.	Stratford	1888
Wardell, H. A.	Dundas	1888
Wheeler, J. W.	Kingston	1888
Watson, R.	Newmarket	1888
Williamson, T.	Picton	1888
Wasson, H.	Warsaw	1888
Watson, N. M.	Williamstown	1888
Wickson, D. D.	Toronto	1889
Wilson, J. T.	London	1889
Webb, C. W.	Melbourne	1889
Wallace, N. C.	Alma	1889
Wood, P. B.	London	1890
Wilson, Thomas	Toronto	1890
White, P. D.	Glencoe	1890
Whitelaw, T. H.	Guelph	1890
Wells, R. B.	Toronto	1890
Ward, Marjory	Kingston	1890
White, F. A.	Orwell	1890
White, J. A.	Oakwood	1890
Wilson, Geo. B.	Toronto	1890
Wilson, W. T.	Dundas	1890

York, F. E.....	Aurora.....	1883
Yeomans, P. H.....	Mount Forest.....	1888
Yates, H. B.....	Brantford.....	1888
Yourex, Ed. L.....	Belleville.....	1886
Zangg, A. A. C.....	Montreal.....	1883

WHO HAVE LABORED

The First Year's Examination

OF 1883

CHIEF OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF CANADA



1883.....

1881.....

1881.....
1881.....
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1881.....

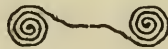
LIST
OF
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

WHO HAVE PASSED

The First Year's Examination,

OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.



Bosanko, S. A.....	1877
Neilson, A.....	1877
Shaw, Frank.....	1877
Shepherd, O. B.....	1877
Steffins, John.....	1877
Atkinson, H. H.....	1878
Baker, George W.....	1878
Campbell, James.....	1878
Cotton, Robert.....	1878
Cooper, R. E.....	1878
Dupuis, James.....	1877
Haken, George W.....	1878
Holcomb, S. D.....	1878
Houston, D. W.....	1878
Island, Robert.....	1878
Keam, A. P.....	1878
Koyle, F.....	1878
Lang, W: A.....	1878

Mewburn, F. H.....	1878
Milne G. L.....	1878
Munro, Lawrence.....	1878
Mickle, Herbert.....	1878
McConnell, B. J.....	1878
McCauley, John.....	1878
McDonald, Walter.....	1878
Poole, W. H.....	1878
Reid, W. D.....	1878
Serviss, T. W.....	1878
Sullivan, Thomas.....	1878
Watson, M. J.....	1879
Burton, R. J. F.....	1879
Carson, J. H.....	1879
Fairbairn, F. W.....	1879
Harvie, John C.....	1879
Higginson, Henry.....	1879
Kerr, Henry.....	1879
Mordy, A. A.....	1879
McLachlan, D. A.....	1879
O'Keefe, Henry.....	1879
Shaw, Alexander.....	1879
Smith, Edwin A.....	1879
Wilson, Herbert C.....	1879

LIST
OF
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE
WHO HAVE PASSED
The Second Year's Examination
OF THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

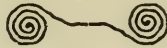
Aikins, William Heber.....	1878
Black, James.....	1878
Christie, J.....	1878
Donovan, J. C.....	1878
Eccles, R. M.....	1878
Hunter, J. B.....	1878
Lindsay, Ninian.....	1878
Marsh, Edward.....	1878
Montgomery, W. A. D.....	1878
Sutherland, W. R.....	1878
Van Norman H. C.....	1878
Beatty, Wm.....	1879
Empéy, C. T.....	1879
Ferguson, J.....	1879
Hatton, E. T.....	1879
Meikle, Hamilton.....	1879
McCracken, C. L.....	1879
Ross, J. W.....	1879
Smith, H. W.....	1879
Thompson, G. B.....	1879
Wilson, Robert.....	1879
Witherspoon, W.....	1879
Harris, A. B.....	1881

LIST
OF
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

WHO HAVE PASSED

The Third Year's Examination,
OF THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.



Cross, W. J.....	1879
Howitt, F. W..	1880
Montgomery, D. W.....	1881
Nicholson, M. A.....	1879

LIST
OF
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE
WHO HAVE PASSED
The Primary Examination,
OF THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Bell, James	1876
Betts, Alfred H.	1876
Burton, W. H.	1874
 Cameron, D. H.	 1876
Cameron, L. D.	1877
Cannon, Gilbert	1876
Cluxton, Frederick C.	1870
Cormon, John W.	1874
 Dunsmore, John	 1876
 Glasgow, James H.	 1876
Gray, J. W.	1872
Greer, Thomas E.	1875
 Henderson, Kenneth	 1876
Howey, William	1877
 Lewis, Ford	 1877
 McArthur, J.	 1877
McCrimmon, John	1877
McIlmoyl, Henry Allen	1875
McKinley, J. H.	1877
 Rae, George W.	 1874

Stevenson, Charles S.....	1875
Stevenson, Sabin.....	1875
Ferguson, A. H.....	1880
Ferrier, James.....	1880
Herrington, A. W.....	1880
Lloyd, Duke L.....	1880
McCarthy, W. T.....	1880
Ogden, H. V.....	1880
Panton, A. C.....	1880
Denike, G. H.....	1881
Johnston, Joseph.....	1881
Snider, S. H.....	1881
Graham, George.....	1882
Menzies, John.....	1882
Thompson, A. S.....	1882
Walmsley, P. C.....	1882
Watson, A. D.....	1882
Brown, W. M.....	1883
Cherry, G. A.....	1883
Eede, E. T.....	1883
Logan, J. R.....	1883
Murray, T. W.....	1883
Phillips, J. R.....	1883
Wattam, G. S.....	1883
Wilson, A. B.....	1883
Charlesworth, W. H.....	1884
Simenton, G.....	1884
Smith, C. J.....	1884
Wilson, W. A.....	1884
Green, W. D.....	1885
Gardiner, A. W.....	1885
Hotson, A.....	1885
Thompson, A. B.....	1885
Woodhull, F.....	1885
Dowson, W. H.....	1886
James, Charles.....	1886

Stockton, G. S.....	1886
Berry, R. P.....	1887
Brown, J. F.....	1887
Cross, J. A.....	1887
Campbell, J. F.....	1887
Cooke, W. H.....	1887
Edgar, A. E.....	1887
Ferguson, F. F.....	1887
Harrington, A. J.....	1887
Hotson, J. M.....	1887
Johnston, T. H.....	1887
Kennedy, J. D.....	1887
Mason, H.....	1887
Mitchell, D.....	1887
Mark, G.....	1887
Murray, W. C. B.....	1887
Millman, M. G.....	1887
McDonald, P. J.....	1887
McKellar, A.....	1887
McBride, J.....	1887
McCammon, S. H.....	1887
Ogden, J. P.....	1887
Potts, J. M.....	1887
Patterson, A. G.....	1887
Patrick, T. A.....	1887
Quarry, H. D.....	1887
Rice, P. J.....	1887
Salter, F. G.....	1887
Tyrell, J.....	1887
Westlake, H. W.....	1887
Wygle, F. A.....	1887
Wilson, M.....	1887
Watson, L.....	1887

Walker, S. R.....	1887
Allingham, L. W.	1888
Cram, G. D.....	1888
Dougan, R. P.....	1888
Ferguson, M.....	1888
Hett, R.....	1888
Ironsides, A. S.....	1888
Jones, W. A.....	1888
Lang, C. M.....	1888
MacDonald, J. R.....	1888
Macklin, E.....	1888
Owen, C. B.....	1888
Paterson, J. A.....	1888
Preiss, F.....	1888
Reed, A. L.....	1888
Starr, F. H.....	1888
Stone, J. R.....	1888
Turnbull, W. J.....	1888
Walker, N.....	1888
Beatty, A. C.....	1888
Ewing, F. J.....	1888
Gimby, W. E.....	1888
Hardie, R. A.....	1888
McEdwards, T.....	1888
Stafford, E. H.....	1888
Armstrong, M. A. V.....	1889
Burkholder, J. F.....	1889
Cook, W. A.....	1889
Carmichael, A.....	1889
Dwyre, R. J.....	1889
Davis, S. N.....	1889
Garrow, A. E.....	1889
Hilker, A. E.....	1889

Irwin, W. T.....	1889
Lockridge, J.....	1889
Porter, H. W.....	1889
Philp, W. S.....	1889
Stewart, A.....	1889
Schlenker, T. W.....	1889
Teeter, O.....	1889
Todd, S. G.....	1889
Wilson, A. C.....	1889
Williams, A. A.....	1889
Wall, J. R.....	1889
Webster, E. H.....	1889
Baker, W. A.....	1889
Campbell, J. S.....	1889
Dean, L. W.....	1889
Farncomb, T. S.....	1889
Hough, A. H.....	1889
Heggie, D. L.....	1889
Morey, C. W.....	1889
Robertson, P.....	1889
Shirton, G. K.....	1889
Anderson, H. B.....	1890
Brown, A. M.....	1890
Brown, J. N. E.....	1890
Brown, W. E.....	1890
Barber, A. L.....	1890
Blaine, E. B.....	1890
Brown, W. F.....	1890
Bentley, D. B.....	1890
Beattie, D. A.....	1890
Bruce, H. A.....	1890
Balfe, T. H.....	1890
Clark, A. M.....	1890
Chambers, W.....	1890
Chambers, Annie.....	1890
Chalmers, A. P.....	1890

Clark, D. A.....	1890
Cowper, J. A.....	1890
Dymond, Bertha.....	1890
Evans, J. A. C.....	1890
Fenton, F.....	1890
Forrest, R. F.....	1890
Foster, Mattie I.....	1890
Fraleigh, A. E.....	1890
Green, R. H.....	1890
Gray, Jennie.....	1890
Gray, Rebecca.....	1890
Gray, H. H.....	1890
Gowan, T. J.....	1890
Greene, S. D.....	1890
Gibson, J. C.....	1890
Heming, F. H.....	1890
Hagerman, F. H.....	1890
Hershey, J. A.....	1890
Herald, D.....	1890
Haig, A.....	1890
Kennedy, J. T.....	1890
Llyod, H. M.....	1890
Leininger, J. W.....	1890
Murray, A. J.....	1890
Mitchell, J. A.....	1890
Middleborough, T. H.....	1890
Mathew, W. E.....	1890
Millard, H.....	1890
Miller, W. H.....	1890
MacLennan, D. N.....	1890
Meecham, G. P.....	1890
McConnell, H. B.....	1890
McPherson, D. A.....	1890
McEachern, D.....	1890
McAsh, J.....	1890
McDonald, H. F.....	1890
H.....	

McLean, E. H. S.....	1890
McCammon, F. J.....	1890
Northrup, W.....	1890
Oldam, J. H.....	1890
Parsons, H. C.....	1890
Richardson, C. C.....	1890
Ross, J. F.....	1890
Saulter, W. W.....	1890
Switzer, F. L.....	1890
Sinclair, L. C.....	1890
Tilley, A. S.....	1890
Thomas, Julia.....	1890
Thompson, J. J.....	1890
Wilson, J. A.....	1890
Wade, A. S.....	1890
Wood, I.....	1890
White, J. W.....	1890
Youell, J. H.....	1890
Armstrong, F. K.....	1890
Archer, R.....	1890
Arnott, W. J.....	1891
Armstrong, J. J. P.....	1891
Awde, A. E.....	1891
Burrows, J. G.....	1890
Brodie, R.....	1890
Brander, Minnie.....	1891
Ball, F. J.....	1891
Burrows, F. J.....	1891
Bourns, T. C.....	1891
Blanchard, F.....	1891
Bensley, R. R.....	1891
Bird, C. H.....	1891
Carveth, Annie E.....	1890

Cooke, G. H.	1890
Crawford, W.	1891
Clingan, Geo.	1891
Campbell, L. H.	1891
Campbell, N.	1891
Crichton, A.	1891
Countryman, J. E.	1891
Creighton, J. K.	1891
Douglas, T.	1891
Dunn, D. J.	1891
Duncan, J. H.	1891
Elliott, Wm.	1891
Fowler, R. V.	1891
Futcher, T. B.	1891
Guest, Fred.	1890
Goode, E. W.	1891
Goold, G. W.	1891
Green, F. T.	1891
Glaister, W.	1891
Gear, H.	1891
Gibson, R. J.	1891
Gowland, R. H.	1891
Groves, W.	1891
Harper, J. J.	1890
Henry, A. E.	1890
Hughes, T. A. M.	1890
Halliday, V.	1891
Henderson, Elizabeth.	1891
Henderson, J. A.	1891
Harvey, E. E.	1891
Harvie, J. N.	1891
Jamieson, Alison.	1891
James, H. J.	1891
Kilbourn, B.	1891
Kirk, F. J.	1891
Lambert, W. H.	1891

Lambert, E. M.	1891
Lehmann, J. H.	1891
Mitchell, R. M.	1890
Morrow, W. S.	1890
MacDonald, W. S.	1891
Murphy, J. E.	1891
Minnes, R. S.	1891
MacDonald, R. E.	1891
MacPherson, W. A.	1891
Martin, F.	1891
Malloy, J. A.	1891
Murphy, A. L.	1891
MacKenzie, J. R.	1891
MacGregor, J. A.	1891
Maybury, A. W.	1891
McGarry, J. H.	1891
McCoy, S. H.	1891
McGill, H. G.	1891
McCullough, H. A.	1891
McCormick, H.	1891
McKecknie, L. N.	1891
McKenzie, W. J.	1891
McCrimmon, A. A.	1891
McConaghy, F.	1891
Nichol, A. H.	1891
Peters, J. B.	1891
Paterson, Eliza.	1891
Quackenbush, Arnley.	1890
Rodger, Nancy.	1891
Robinson, J. T.	1891
Rogers, J. M.	1891
Rykert, A. F.	1891
Stinson, J. C.	1891
Sullivan, D. V.	1891
Skippen, A.	1891
South, T. E.	1891
Shuttleworth, C. B.	1891

Smith, J. R.	1891
Storey, S. G.	1891
Spankie, J. E.	1891
Sanderson, H. H.	1891
Smith, R. G.	1891

Tyerman, P. D.	1891
Tomlinson, E.	1891
Tuttle, H. E.	1891
Taylor, C. J.	1891
Thompson, C. W.	1891

Way, H. J.	1891
Wakefield, W. F. B.	1891
Wilson, J. A. G.	1891
Whitelock, F. C.	1891
Williams, J. J.	1891



MEMBERS
OF THE
College of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario
WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MEMBERSHIP
BY PASSING THE
FINAL EXAMINATION
BEFORE THE
Board of Examiners,
Appointed by the Council of the College.



Adams, S. A. J.....	Kinmount.....	1887
Adams, W. Anderson.....	Lakefield.....	1876
Alexander, Robert A.....	Stoney Creek.....	1871
Alguire, Duncan O.....	Lunenburg.....	1873
Alt, Adolf.....	Toronto.....	1877
Anderson, James B.....	Watford.....	1875
Armstrong, Francis R.....	Stouffville.....	1874
Arnott, Henry.....	Brampton.....	1870
Armour, John.....	Hastings.....	1877
Atkinson, John S.....	Hamilton.....	1875
Adair, James.....	Oshawa.....	1878
Algie, James.....	Ayr.....	1879
Ashby, Thomas H.....	Woodbridge.....	1878
Abbott, R. H.....	Stoney Point.....	1879
Anderson, John D.....	Port Perry.....	1879
Armstrong, George S.....	McKellar.....	1879
Ames, F. H. S.....	Martin's Town.....	1880
Anderson, James.....	Hamilton.....	1880
Allen, William L.....	Ridgeway.....	1880
Aikens, Henry Wilberforce.....	Toronto.....	1881
Alexander, Francis Robert.....	Ottawa.....	1881

Anglin, William Gardiner.....	Kingston.....	1883
Addison, James Lumsden.....	St. George.....	1884
Anderson, John Edward Wesley.....	Boston.....	1884
Acheson, George.....	Toronto.....	1887
Aikins, Nathaniel.....	Caistorville.....	1887
Appelbe, James.....	Belle Ewart.....	1887
Armstrong, Walter.....	Zephyr.....	1887
Avison, O. R.....	Toronto.....	1887
Allen, Alfred George.....	Desoronto.....	1887
Anglin, James Vickers.....	Kingston.....	1887
Amos, Thomas Alfred.....	West McGillivray.....	1887
Arthur, E. C.....	Brighton.....	1888
Ardagh, A. E.....	Barrie.....	1888
Anderson, C. N.....	Comber.....	1888
Auld, L.....	Toronto.....	1888
Almas, W. E.....	Hagersville.....	1889
Anderson, R. K.....	Hornby.....	1889
Armstrong, W. J.....	Bayfield.....	1889
Armstrong, H. W.....	Ballieboro.....	1889
Adams, E. H.....	Toronto.....	1890
Agar, J. S.....	Chatham.....	1890
Agar, Mary L.....	Chatham.....	1890
Aldrich, A. G.....	Port Hope.....	1890
Archer, D.....	Burketon.....	1890
Ardagh, A. P.....	Barrie.....	1890
Arnall, H. T.....	Barrie.....	1890
Auld, J. C.....	Forest.....	1890
Abraham, C. F. P.....	Hamilton.....	1891
Almas, J. S.....	Hagersville.....	1891
Amyot, J. A.....	St. Thomas.....	1891
Arthur, J. L.....	Shanty Bay.....	1891
Ashbaugh, J. A.....	Aylmer.....	1891
Backhouse, John B.....	Simcoe.....	1870
Bain, Hugh Urquhart.....	Angus.....	1875
Baird, James G.....	Montreal.....	1872
Ball, Jerrold.....	Meaford.....	1874
Balmer, J. Stephen.....	Oakville.....	1874
Barkwell, Riceard H.....	Port Hope.....	1874
Bates, Sydney L.....	Bowmanville.....	1871
Beeman, Milton J.....	Selby.....	1873
Beemer, N. H.....	Brantford.....	1874
Bell, Forest F.....	Amherstburg.....	1870
Bell, Robert.....	Carleton Place.....	1870
Bell, Samuel.....	Alliston.....	1874

Bennett, John H.	Toronto	1875
Bentley, Richard J.	Kettleby	1877
Birdsall, Samuel E.	Canboro	1876
Bonner, Hector A.	Albion	1877
Black, Wm. S.	Barrie	1871
Bowen, George H.	Kington	1877
Bowerman, Albert C.	Toronto	1876
Boyle, W. S.	Bowmanville	1872
Brattan, J. R.	London	1875
Bray, Alfred	Angus	1874
Brent, Henry	Port Hope	1874
Brereton, William James	Bradford	1871
Brett, Robert George	Arkona	1874
Brewster, Nathaniel	Ridgeway	1873
Bridgland, Samuel	Bracebridge	1870
Brien, James	Essex Centre	1870
Britton, William	Brantford	1875
Brock, William	Jarvis	1875
Brown, Miles	Winchester	1871
Buchanan, George	Rodgerville	1871
Burgess, T. J.	Toronto	1870
Burnham, George Herbert	Peterboro	1875
Burns, Wesley Jones	Streetsville	1876
Buchart, John Leo	Ingersoll	1877
Burt, William	St. George	1870
Byam, John Wesley	Campbellford	1875
Baines, Allen M.	Toronto	1878
Bennett, Henry	Peterboro	1878
Bentley, William Hincks	Newmarket	1878
Bonnar, J. D.	Kingston	1878
Burt, Franklin	Paris	1878
Black, Fergus	Uxbridge	1879
Beeman, Thomas	Centreville	1879
Bremner, W. W.	Minissing	1879
Baldwin, James Buchanan	Toronto	1879
Butler, Billa Flint	Stirling	1879
Brown, James L.	Chesterville	1879
Bowlby, David Adam	Simcoe	1879
Brooke, Daniel Edmund	Chatham	1879
Boileau, Jules M.	Crysler	1880
Bowman, George	Penetanguishine	1880
Boyce, Walter W.	Workworth	1880
Brownlee, Milne	Millbrook	1880
Buchner, Dennis C.	Delhi	1880
Berry, Francis Reginald Rigby	Simcoe	1881

Bingham, George Sheldon.....	Waterloo....	1881
Baugh, James.....	Hamilton....	1881
Beck, Geoffrey Strange.....	Orillia....	1882
Bedard, Eugene.....	Pembroke....	1882
Bell, James Francis.....	Toronto....	1882
Bentley, Frank.....	Toronto....	1882
Bentley, Lafayette.....	Toronto....	1882
Book, Eli H.....	Drummondville....	1882
Bonnar, Wm.....	Albion....	1882
Brereton, Thomas Geo.....	Bethany....	1882
Brett, William Mallon.....	Arkona....	1882
Burt, John Crombie.....	Bolton....	1882
Bray, James.....	Enfield....	1883
Bates, Frank Dewit.....	Hamilton....	1883
Belt, Reginald William.....	Brussels....	1883
Bell, William David Morrison.....	Bear Brook....	1883
Bingham, George Arthur.....	Manilla....	1884
Beatty, Elizabeth Robb.....	Landsdown....	1884
Burgess, John Alfred.....	Toronto....	1885
Baumann, Amos Frank.....	Waterloo....	1885
Britton, Carson Henry.....	Brantford....	1885
Barber, John.....	Nassagaweya....	1885
Beemer, Frank.....	New Durham....	1886
Brock, Llewellyn.....	Guelph....	1886
Brodie, George Milne.....	Markdale....	1886
Bateman, Richard Martin.....	Port Perry....	1886
Brennan, Frederick Holles.....	Peterboro....	1886
Bromley, Edwin.....	Pembroke....	1886
Birkitt, Herbert Stanley.....	Hamilton....	1886
Beaman, William Chester.....	Ventnor....	1886
Burdett, Harry Earl.....	St. Paul's, Min....	1887
Brown, James J.....	Owen Sound....	1887
Barnett, Albert Deans.....	Fergus....	1887
Barton, Samuel George Thomas.....	Toronto....	1887
Bradford, Andrew.....	Vachell....	1887
Begg, John William.....	Kingston....	1887
Bell, James.....	Caledon....	1887
Balfour, James Drysdale.....	Russelldale....	1887
Bowlby, G. H.....	Berlin....	1888
Bell, G.....	Owen Sound....	1888
Bishop, E. R.....	Brantford....	1888
Bechard, D.....	Stoney Point....	1888
Bradley, W. J.....	Ottawa....	1888
Bibby, F. T.....	Brighton....	1888

Barber, W. C.....	Toronto....	1888
Bell, S. T.....	Alliston....	1888
Baptie, George.....	Ottawa....	1888
Burns, R. A. E.....	Toronto....	1888
Bradd, F. J.....	Campbellford....	1889
Brown, J.....	Campbellford....	1889
Bateman, W. E.....	Cresswell....	1889
Birdsall, W. W.....	Delhi....	1889
Bolton, A. E.....	Portland....	1889
Broad, J. J.....	Coboconk....	1889
Bowman, J. E.....	Dundas....	1889
Becker, H.....	Crieff....	1889
Beeman, T. A.....	Bancroft....	1889
Bull, E.....	Weston....	1889
Bowman, G. M.....	Hamilton....	1889
Brown, P.....	Oshawa....	1889
Berdan, O. L.....	Strathroy....	1889
Bateman, F. J.....	Christina....	1889
Baldwin, W. W.....	Toronto....	1890
Bayly, B.....	London....	1890
Bowes, E. J.....	Ottawa....	1890
Brown, Minnie.....	Strathroy....	1890
Berry, J. D.....	Warkworth....	1890
Bigelow, G. T.....	Port Perry....	1890
Bray, R. V.....	Chatham....	1890
Boyes, E. T.....	Benbrook....	1890
Bryans, W. F.....	Toronto....	1890
Boyle, Susanna P.....	Toronto....	1890
Bond, W. L.....	Newmarket....	1890
Baker, W. A.....	Stouffville....	1890
Black, M. C.....	Glammiss....	1890
Burger, J. H.....	Toronto....	1890
Barker, L. F.....	Ingersoll....	1890
Boyes, E. J.....	Toronto....	1890
Bell, J. H.....	Colborne....	1890
Baker, Thomas C.....	Chatham....	1890
Beatty, Alex. C.....	Elizabethville....	1890
Bedard, Jos. A.....	St. Eugene....	1890
Bell, John C.....	Strathroy....	1890
Bowie, Eli F.....	Toronto....	1890
Bueglass, Adam S.....	Bright....	1890
Barnhart, W. N.....	Mitchell Square....	1891
Beath, T.....	Columbus....	1891
Bennett, T. E.....	Toronto....	1891
Bolster, Lancelot E.....	Orillia....	1891

Bowie, R. A.	Brockville	1891
Boyd, Geoffrey	Toronto	1891
Brown, W. A.	Chesterville	1891
Burritt, C. H.	Lyndhurst	1891
Caldwell, William	Brantford	1875
Callaghan, Richard, A.	Toronto	1872
Cameron, Irving H.	Toronto	1874
Cameron, Kenneth, H, L.	Cayuga	1875
Campbell, Aaron L.	Brooklyn	1874
Carmichael, Duncan	Ottawa	1877
Carscallen, Allen B.	Petworth	1875
Carthew, Charles E.	Guelph	1877
Case, George H.	London	1875
Case, W. H.	Hamilton	1870
Cash, Edward	Markham	1871
Cassells, James McN.	Quebec	1875
Clarke, Richard A.	Oakville	1872
Clarke, John	Peterboro	1872
Claxton, William	Verona	1876
Clement, John	Streetsville	1871
Cole, Henry J.	Brantford	1871
Cook, Allen B.	Welland	1875
Copeland, William L.	St. Catharines	1872
Cornell, Charles M. Beaumont	Toledo	1872
Cotton, James H.	Garafraxa	1875
Covert, Theodore S.	Toronto	1875
Cowan, George Hoyle	Princetown	1871
Crawford, Allen	Yorkville	1870
Crozier, John Beattie	London, Eng.	1872
Cameron, John D.	Glengarry	1878
Campbell, Arthur Dalziel	Toronto	1878
Clarke, Charles Kirk	Toronto	1878
Clinton, George	Prince Edward	1878
Cornell, Sanford A.	London	1878
Cornell, Warner	Arkona	1878
Craig, Hugh A.	North Gower	1878
Comfort, William	Ridgeville	1878
Chisholm, Thomas	Fergus	1879
Clapp, Robert Edwin	Lochiel	1879
Caughlin, John W.	St. Thomas	1879
Chappell, Walter F.	Thorold	1879
Cattanach, Andrew James	Fergus	1879
Chisholm, Alexander	Lochiel	1879
Campbell, Amos W.	Toronto	1880

Chown, Henry H.....	Emerson, Manitoba....	1880
Clark, William S.....	Toronto....	1880
Clemens, George H.....	Blair....	1880
Clemens, L. Bowman.....	Breslan....	1880
Colquhoun, George.....	Iroquois....	1880
Cotton, James M.....	Burnhamthorpe....	1880
Camèron, Paul.....	Lancaster....	1881
Clarke, John Gardiner.....	Meaford....	1881
Cameron, Alexander.....	Vachel....	1882
Charlton, William Joseph.....	Weston....	1882
Cleland, Gawn Shaw.....	Niagara....	1882
Clendenan, George Washington.....	Jordan....	1882
Cornell, Albert Peterson.....	Kingston....	1882
Coulter, Robert Millar.....	Richmond Hill....	1882
Clerke, Harvey Shaw.....	Toronto....	1883
Cuthbertson, William.....	Toronto....	1883
Collver, Michael Kelly.....	Wellandport....	1883
Casgrain, Henry Raymond.....	Windsor....	1883
Chafee, Charles Walter.....	Toronto....	1883
Carleton, William Hall.....	Hamilton....	1883
Case, Thomas Edward.....	Exeter....	1883
Cryan, John.....	North Williamsburg....	1883
Canfield, Frederick David.....	Ingersoll....	1884
Carveth, George Henry.....	Orona....	1884
Clerk, John Wesley.....	Kinsale....	1884
Campbell, Duncan.....	Ontario, N.Y., U.S.A....	1884
Cochrane, James Mackeand.....	Toronto....	1884
Cook, Edgar Mason.....	Belleville....	1884
Coughlan, Richard.....	Hastings....	1884
Courtenay, John Dickson.....	Hamilton....	1885
Cowan, Thomas Conolly.....	Iona....	1884
Corlis, Margaret A.....	St. Thomas....	1885
Cane, Frederick Warren.....	Newmarket....	1885
Cunningham, Harry Clarkson.....	Kingston....	1885
Couch, John Albert.....	Queensboro....	1885
Campbell, Frank.....	Warton....	1885
Conerty, James Moore.....	North Augusta....	1886
Caven, William Proudfoot.....	Toronto....	1886
Cruickshank, George Robert.....	Weston....	1886
Clemison, James McDonald.....	Wellington....	1886
Casselmann, Joseph Pliny.....	North Williamsburg....	1886
Collins, Cornelius.....	Peterboro....	1886
Carruthers, James Benjamin.....	Barrie....	1886
Cullen, Lewyn Frank.....	Woodstock....	1886
Cassidy, James Irwin.....	Goldstone....	1886

Cassidy, George Alvin.....	Moorefield.....	1886
Campbell, Thomas Francis.....	Newbury.....	1886
Cale, William Frederick.....	Mitchell.....	1886
Cuthbertson, Charles Robert.....	Toronto.....	1886
Campbell, John Franklin.....	Toronto.....	1886
Creggan, John George.....	Kingston.....	1886
Cornell, Stanley Sandfield.....	Farmersville.....	1886
Charteris, Charles Richard.....	Chatham.....	1887
Collins, Arthur Everett.....	St. Catharines.....	1887
Cameron, Daniel.....	Perth.....	1887
Cameron, John Martin.....	Galt.....	1887
Campbell, Edwin.....	Port Perry.....	1887
Caron George Gabriel.....	Aylmer.....	1887
Clouse, Elias.....	Simcoe.....	1887
Clarke, William Henry.....	Meaford.....	1887
Campbell, Archibald Walker.....	Montreal.....	1887
Cline, L. F.....	Springfield.....	1888
Campbell, D. M.....	St. Thomas.....	1888
Carson, Miss Susie.....	Strathroy.....	1888
Chamberlain, W. P.....	Morrisburg.....	1888
Cummings, S.....	Hamilton.....	1888
Connell, J. C.....	Kingston.....	1888
Cowan, F. P.....	Toronto.....	1888
Craine, Miss Agnes.....	Smith's Falls.....	1888
Conroy, C. P.....	Martintown.....	1888
Campeau, W. J.....	Amherstburg.....	1888
Campbell, D. W.....	Petrolia.....	1888
Clutton, W. H.....	Dunlop.....	1888
Castleman, A. L.....	Williamsburg.....	1888
Crosthwaite, G. K.....	Bartonville.....	1889
Campbell, J.....	Mapleton.....	1889
Collins, J. H.....	Whitby.....	1889
Campbell, J. T.....	Whitby.....	1889
Carruthers, Jno.....	Cayuga.....	1889
Chambers, G.....	Woodstock.....	1889
Clark, C. P.....	St Mary's.....	1889
Chapple, H.....	New Castle.....	1889
Crawford, J.....	Glencoe.....	1889
Clapp, W. H.....	Toronto.....	1889
Carson, Jennie S.....	Strathroy.....	1889
Creaser, J. A.....	Owen Sound.....	1889
Channonhouse, R. C.....	Eganville.....	1889
Cooper, R. M.....	London.....	1889
Cline, C. A.....	Belmont.....	1889
Carbert, G. B.....	Orangeville.....	1889

Coutlee, H. N.	Sharbot Lake	1889
Cornu, F.	Montreal	1889
Clerihew, E. M.	Kingston	1889
Chisholm, W. P.	Hamilton	1889
Comfort, F. S.	Campden	1890
Coleman, A. H.	Belleville	1890
Cullen, T. S.	Sarnia	1890
Chrystal, R. J.	Avonton	1890
Clarke, F. R.	Colborne	1890
Coughlin, C. B.	Hastings	1890
Carveth, C. B.	Port Hope	1890
Copeland, E. M.	Ealing	1890
Cunningham, D.	Kingston	1890
Clendenan, Chas. W.	Toronto	1890
Coon, Darius A.	Elgin	1890
Cunningham, Fred. W.	Hespeler	1890
Cameron, W. A.	Smith's Falls	1891
Campbell, J. W.	Kingston	1891
Carmichael, A.	Spencerville	1891
Chown, A. P.	Kingston	1891
Clemesha, J. C.	Port Hope	1891
Clendenan, A. E.	Cambray	1891
Clune, P. J.	Wooler	1891
Crawford, R. J.	Owen Sound	1891
David, Albert	Port Lambton	1874
Davidson, Alexander	Berlin	1877
Day, Jonathan	Port Hope	1877
Day, Williams D. P. W.	Harrowsmith	1874
DeCow, Abraham	Thamesville	1870
Dee, John Matthew	Stamford	1872
De La Mater, Robt. H.	Fonthill	1871
Deynard, Adalbert Britton	Picton	1875
Dingham, William E.	Milford	1875
Dingwall, Alex McLeod	Mount Hooe	1875
Donaldson, John	Singhamton	1872
Dorland, James	Adolphuston	1872
Douglas, Alexander	Avon	1876
Douglas, William John	Norman	1876
Dowsley, David H.	Owen Sound	1870
Dumble, Thomas H.	Gananoque	1877
Dumble, William Charles	Owen Sound	1870
Dunsmore, James McA.	Mitchell	1870
Dafoe, William	Toronto	1878
De Lom, Henry A.	London	1878

Duggan, Fred Joseph	Lloydtown	1878
Dunfield John	Peterboro	1878
Davies, Ransome A	Easton's Corners	1879
Dryden, James Robert	Eramosa	1879
Dowling, John Francis	Eganville	1879
Duck, William Benjamin	Morpeth	1879
Des Rosiers, <i>dit</i> Lafreniets, Alex. N	Clarence Creek	1880
Dickson, John Forest	Goderich	1880
Duncan, James Henry	Bayfield	1881
Davidson, Jackson Graham	Lynden	1882
Day, Lewis Earl	Harwood	1882
Dickson, Charles Rea	Wolfe Island	1882
Dowsley, George Connor	Wingham	1882
Duncan, John Thomas	Toronto	1882
Drake, Frederick Phineas	Kinsmill	1883
Dickson, William Ferguson	Ingersoll	1883
Derby, William James	Rockland	1883
Davis, William Norton	Aylmer	1884
Duff, Hugh Ramsay	Kingston	1884
Doolittle, Perry Ernest	Toronto	1885
Dales, John Robert	Dunbarton	1885
Dewar, Peter Anderson	Essex Centre	1885
Dwyer, Andrew William	Elgin	1885
Drummond, Herbert Edwin	Pontypool	1886
Dunton, Daniel	Britannia	1886
Dickson, George Johnston	Mildmay	1886
Dow, William George	Fergus	1886
Dow, William	Barnett	1886
Dixon, Mortimer Lucas	Frankville	1886
Dame, Alexander Anthony	Jordan	1886
Dobie, Duncan Albert	Strathburne	1887
Dryden, George Frederick	Rockwood	1887
Durand, Charles Ferdinand	Toronto	1887
Dickson, Miss Annie	Brockville	1888
Downing, W. H	Kingston	1888
Dawson, F. J	Toronto	1888
Dewar, C. P	Ottawa	1888
Dewar M. C	Weston	1889
Daird, W. C	Kingston	1889
Dixon, W. A	Toronto	1889
Dickinson, G. A	Zion	1889
Duff, John	Inveray	1889
Davis, Lelia A	King	1889
Dela, Hunt J	Moorefield	1889
Douglas, S	Marshville	1890

Drake, F. A.....	South Cayuga.....	1890
Dinwoody, J. A.....	Clover Hill.....	1890
Dolan, J. F.....	Belleville.....	1890
Danby, J. J.....	Ottawa.....	1891
Day, S. D.....	St. Thomas.....	1891
Dow, J.....	Fergus.....	1891
Dunning, M.	Orangeville.....	1891
Eakins, James E.....	Newbury.....	1875
East, Cornelius.....	Moray.....	1873
Edwards, Oliver C.....	Clarence.....	1883
Ellison, Saram B.....	St. Thomas.....	1873
Esmond, John Jackman.....	Belleville.....	1877
Evans, Henry Elford.....	Pembroke.....	1878
Emerick, Francis.....	Simcoe.....	1878
Edwards, James Stevenson.....	London.....	1879
Ellis, Judson.....	St. George.....	1880
Emory, Cummins Van Norman.....	Galt.....	1881
Eastwood, William Franklin.....	Whitby.....	1882
Emory, W. J. Hunter.....	Burlington.....	1883
Elliott, John Ephraim.....	Toronto.....	1884
Ewing, William.....	Hawkesbury.....	1885
Ellis, Daniel David.....	Tilbury Centre.....	1885
Eberts, Duncan Wi liam.....	Chatham.....	1885
Eadie, Andrew Beattie Jr.....	Toronto.....	1886
Eadie, Andrew Beattie Sr.....	Toronto.....	1886
Edmison, Albert Henry.....	Roseneath.....	1886
English, Walter Murray.....	London.....	1886
Earl, Edgar Herbert.....	Port Hope.....	1886
Ego, Angus.....	Sutton West.....	1886
Eastwood, John Havelock.....	Whitby.....	1887
Errett, Alfred Isaac.....	Merrickville.....	1887
Easton, Charles Leslie.....	Smith's Falls.....	1887
Evans, Edward.....	Seaforth.....	1887
Eaton, J. M.....	Lakeview.....	1888
Embury, Miss Elizabeth.....	Napanee.....	1888
Earley, W. J.....	Owen Sound.....	1889
Emery, G. F.....	Gananoque.....	1889
Elliott, A. R.....	Belleville.....	1889
Egbert, W.....	Dunnville.....	1889
Emmerson, A. T.....	Peterboro.....	1889
Elliott, H. C. S.....	Toronto.....	1889
Ellis, T. H.....	Pembroke.....	1890
Echlin, E. B.....	Copetown.....	1891
Edgar, J. W.....	Hamilton.....	1891

Empey, W. A.....	Winchester....	1891
Ewing, F. J.....	Seaforth....	1891
Farewell, Adolphus.....	Oshawa....	1874
Farewell, G. W.....	Stouffville....	1874
Farley, John J.....	Ottawa....	1877
Faulkner, George W.....	Belleville....	1871
Fenwick, Kenneth N.....	Kingston....	1874
Field, Bryon.....	Toronto....	1877
Fisher, David M.....	Toronto....	1877
Forest, Will am.....	Mount Albert....	1871
Francks, William.....	Port Elgin....	1877
Fraser, Alex. C.....	Wallaceburg....	1877
Fraser, Donald B.....	Shakespeare....	1874
Frazer, Duncan.....	Shakespeare....	1874
Frazer, John.....	Strabane....	1871
Freel, Eugene I.....	Markham....	1875
Freeman, William Clarkson.....	Scotland....	1877
Fulton, James.....	Fingal....	1876
Faulkner, D, W.....	Holloway....	1878
Forbes, John M.....	Caledonia....	1878
Frazer, John R.....	Hawkesbury....	1878
Frazer, Henry Donald.....	Pembroke....	1881
Fisher, Richard M.....	Toronto....	1882
Freel, Ira Albert.....	Markham....	1882
Fairchild, Richard Melvin.....	Brantford....	1883
Frost, Robert Samuel.....	Kinmount....	1883
Freeman, William Francis.....	Milton....	1883
Fierheller, George.....	Parry Sound....	1886
Foster, Charles Manley.....	Toronto....	1884
Fraser, Robert Nelson.....	Westmeath....	1884
Ferguson, James.....	Cumberland....	1884
Feilde, Edmund Cazalet.....	Prescott....	1884
Ferguson, John.....	Merlin....	1885
Ford, Henry Bernice.....	Bouck's Hill....	1885
Fox, William Henry.....	Mono Road....	1886
Fraser, John Wilson.....	London....	1886
Fol��y, Declan Edward.....	Westport....	1886
Forster, James Moffat.....	Oakville....	1886
Forin, Alexander.....	Belleville....	1886
Freeman, Albert Edward.....	Invermay....	1887
Free, Edward John.....	Campbellford....	1887
Funnell, Ada Alfaretta.....	Trenton....	1887
Fraser, James Mitchell.....	Hawkesbury....	1887

Fish, William Ambrose.....	Newtonbrooke....	1887
Foster, Alonzo Barton.....	Waterford....	1887
Fere, G. A.....	Toronto....	1888
Fisher, J. H. C. F.....	Bailieboro....	1888
Fisher, A. J.....	Warton....	1888
Francey, C. H.....	Gormley....	1888
Ferguson, J. G.....	Cookstown....	1888
Ferguson, T. A.....	Toronto....	1888
Fraser, J. B.....	Brockville....	1889
Fitzgerald, T. A.....	Millbrook....	1889
Fraser, S. M.....	London....	1889
Ferguson, W. S.....	Avonbank....	1890
Ferguson, R.....	London....	1890
Forfar, J. E.....	Toronto....	1890
Fletcher, W. J.....	Toronto....	1890
Flatt, C. E.....	Millgrove....	1890
Fairfield, C. A. D.....	St. Catharines....	1890
Freeland, A.....	Ottawa....	1890
Funnell, Rozelle V.....	Kingston....	1890
Ferguson, W. D. T.....	Rocklands....	1890
Fairchild, C. C.....	Brantford....	1891
Farmer, G. D.....	Ancaster....	1891
Field, A. B.....	Blackstock....	1891
Foth-ringham, J. T.....	Toronto....	1891
Gaboury, Ulric.....	Belle River....	1875
Gahan, Beresford T.....	Toronto....	1870
Gaviller, Edwin A.....	Bond Head....	1873
Geikie, Walter W.....	Toronto....	1875
Gibson, A. M.....	Newburg....	1874
Gilbert, Thomas M.....	Bowmanville....	1875
Gillies, Neil.....	Chesley....	1874
Golden, John.....	Blenhiem....	1873
Gorden, George.....	Bluevale....	1877
Gracey, William John.....	Blythe....	1877
Graham, Peter L.....	Lobo....	1877
Graham, William Henry.....	Gilford....	1871
Grasett, F. LeM.....	Toronto....	1877
Grant, Andrew.....	Woodville....	1877
Gray, John S.....	Bailieboro....	1886
Gray, Wesley.....	Cartwright....	1874
Griffin, Herbert Spohn.....	Hamilton....	1877
Griffin, Walter Scott.....	Peterboro....	1870
Griffiths, John Auckland.....	Guelph....	1874
Groves, A.....	Fergus....	1871

Gunn John	Beaverton	1874
Glasgow, Sinclair H	Drummondville	1878
Grant, Wm. F. H	Tullamore	1878
Gilmour, John F	Port Hope	1878
Gardner, John H	Farquhar	1878
Groves, James W	Pakenham	1878
Gravelly, Edward J	Cornwall	1878
Greenwood, Fred J	St. Catharines	1878
Graham, Kenneth	Ottawa	1878
Gould, David	Stroud	1876
Groves, George Hodgins	Carp	1879
Geikie, Archibald James	Toronto	1879
Galbraith, John E	Bowmanville	1880
Glendinning, James Irwin	Streetsville	1880
Gordon, John	Luther	1880
Greer, Thomas Newton	Millbrook	1880
Gray, William Leslie	Pembroke	1881
Gibson, William John	Kingston	1882
Garrett, Richard William	Kingston	1882
Gaviller, Archibald Charles	Beeton	1882
Gilpin, William	Brechin	1882
Gullen, John Benjamin	Toronto	1883
Gordon, Charles Masson	Ottawa	1883
Graham, Angus	Glencoe	1885
Gunne, William James	Portage la Prairie	1885
Gordon, Duncan McDonald	St. Helens	1886
Galligan, Thomas Daniel	Arnprior	1886
Grant, John Henry Young	Ottawa	1886
Gibson, Robert	Watford	1886
Giles, William	Haliburton	1886
Graham, Archibald D	Lobo	1887
Galloway, James	Beaverton	1887
Guinane, Joachin	Toronto	1887
Galloway, Herbert Peter Howell	Toronto	1887
Gillespie, Walter Robert	Cannington	1887
Glassford, William John	Toronto	1887
Glass, Matthew James	Elginfield	1887
Graham, William Fenton	Ottawa	1887
Gallagher, Morton	Portland	1887
Grasett, J. C. C	Simcoe	1888
Gunne, N. D	Seaforth	1888
Garrett, A. H	Toronto	1888
Groves, O	Fergus	1888
Grant, Jno	Beaverton	1888
Gamble, J. B	Jarvis	1889

Godfrey, F. E.	Belgrave	1889
Gilchrist, W. C.	Barrie	1889
Greenlaw, J. A.	Palmerston	1889
Gillrie, M. E.	St, Mary's	1889
Grundy, H.	Toronto	1889
Garrow, A. E.	Ottawa	1889
Gordon, G.	Toronto	1889
Gandier, A.	Kingston	1889
Gemmill, E. W.	Almonte	1889
Groves, W. H.	Burnhamthorpe	1889
Gorrell, A. S.	Brockville	1890
Ghent, J. A.	Toronto	1890
Gimby, J. H.	Owen Sound	1890
Goold, A. J.	Mount Pleasant	1890
Gibson, J. A.	London	1890
Gordon, A. R.	Toronto	1890
Greene, E. H.	Toronto	1890
Gray, W. A.	Perth	1890
Gee, J. J.	Toronto	1890
Gimby, W. E.	Goodwood	1890
Gorden, E. P.	Rosedale	1890
Guest, Fred	London	1890
Gardiner, R. J.	Seeley's Bay	1891
Gibeault, A. A.	Alfred	1891
Gibson, R. J.	Clinton	1891
Gifford, Mary A.	Meaford	1891
Gillespie, P. A.	Cannington	1891
Graham, Lucinda	Toronto	1891
Griffith, R. C.	Picton	1891

Hagel, Samnel D.	Toronto	1873
Hamilton, Alexander	Onondaga	1871
Hamilton, John R.	Stratford	1872
Hamilton, Robert	Athlone	1874
Hanover, William	Almonte	1876
Harris, William T.	Onondaga	1874
Hart, John M.	Wilford	1871
Harvey, W. Alex.	Harriston	1875
Heally, Lorenzo D.	Springfield	1874
Henderson, A. A.	Ottawa	1871
Henning, Nat P.	Tyrell	1871
Hickey, Samuel A.	Aultsville	1876
Higgins, Edmund M.	Ottawa	1877
Higginbotham, William	Bridgewater	1871
Hill, Alfred H.	Woodstock	1877

Hobley, Thomas.....	Toronto.....	1875
Hockridge, Thomas G.	Newmarket.....	1874
Hodge, George.....	Orono.....	1870
Holmes F. Leroy	Farmersville.....	1877
Holmes, Thomas Gabriel.....	Holmesville.....	1875
Honeywell, William... \	Toronto.....	1877
Hopkins, Ephraim L.....	Stoney Creek.....	1875
Hourigan, Andrew B.....	Peterboro.....	1877
Howitt, Henry.....	Guelph.....	1874
Hudson, Samuel.....	Roslin.....	1871
Hunter, John.....	St. George.....	1875
Hartman, Jacob.....	Hamilton.....	1878
Howe, Francis M.....	Cartwright.....	1878
Hutchinson, Theophilus S... ..	Exeter.....	1878
Hamilton, Charles J.....	Goderich.....	1879
Henderson, William H.....	Kingston.....	1879
Horton, Robert N.....	New Dublin.....	1879
Hossie, Thomas R.....	Cataraqui.....	1879
Hanna, Frank.....	Landsdowne.....	1876
Hunt, Henry.....	Williamstown.....	1879
Hyde, John G.....	Stratford.....	1879
Hamil, William Edward.....	Aurora.....	1880
Hoig, David Scott.....	Oshawa.....	1880
Howie, William Harvey... ..	Courtland.....	1880
Hart, George Christopher.....	Osnabruck Centre.....	1880
Heyd, Herman Emil.....	Brantford.....	1881
Hall, John B.....	Toronto.....	1881
Hanbidge, William... ..	Dunblane.....	1882
Henwood, Alfred James	Brantford.....	1882
Hansler, John Emerson.....	Fonthill.....	1883
Hislop, Robert.....	Detroit.....	1883
Hearn, Richard.....	Toronto.....	1883
Hickey, Daniel Charles.....	Kingston.....	1883
Hall, William Robert.....	Chatham	1884
Hixon, Edward Felix.....	Priceville.....	1884
Hamilton, William Henry.....	Stratford.....	1884
Hunt, Charles Wesley.....	Listowell.....	1884
Herald, John.....	Kingston.....	1884
Hall, Earnest Amos... ..	Hornby.....	1884
Harrison, William Spencer.....	Milton.....	1885
Hamilton, Herbert James.....	Brampton.....	1885
Harvie, Alexander Raymond.....	Orillia.....	1885
Howell, Jacob Harrison.....	Fonthill.....	1885
Hawley, Harold Heber.....	Trenton.....	1885
Hanks, Anthony R.....	Florence.....	1885

Harkin, Frederick McDonnell.....	Vanleek Hill....	1885
Hunter, James Willmott.....	Buffalo.....	1886
Billier, Reil.....	Cottom.....	1886
Heggie, William Carter.....	Brampton.....	1886
Hunt, George.....	Rosemont.....	1886
Hart, Jacob W.....	Fleetwood.....	1886
Hay, William Walter... ..	Watford.....	1886
Hopkins, William Bates.....	Marshville....	1886
Hamilton, Joshua H.....	Hillsburg.....	1886
Hamilton, John Arthur.....	Woodhill.....	1886
Heath, Frederick Carleton.....	Brantford....	1886
Hanna, James Edward.....	North Gower....	1886
Hughes, Philo Henry.....	Leamington....	1886
Hoover, Jacob Henry.....	Aylmer.....	1887
Hopkins, Richard Rut.....	Harrison....	1887
Halstead, Thomas Harry.....	Mount Forest....	1887
Hawke, Benjamin.....	Hawkesville....	1887
Hart, Michael Winters.....	Prescott.....	1887
Hay, Henry Robert.....	Listowell.....	1887
Hall, William.....	Lloydtown....	1887
Hunter, A. J.....	Rochester, Mich., U.S.A....	1888
Hotson, A. N.....	Innerkip.....	1888
Hart, J. F.....	Prescott.....	1888
Harris, W. H.....	Canton.....	1888
Haentschell, C. W.....	Pembroke....	1888
Horsey, E. H.....	Ruthven.....	1888
Hanvey, C. B. H.....	St. Thomas....	1888
Hyttentranch, L. J.....	London.....	1888
Hutton, John.....	Priceville....	1888
Hotson, Alex.....	London.....	1888
Hoare, C. W.....	Walkerville....	1888
Howitt, J. A.....	Gourock.....	1888
Henderson, D.....	Bradford.....	1889
Halliday, A. H.....	Bellwood.....	1889
Hart, J. S.....	Toronto.....	1889
Harding, W. E.....	Brockville....	1889
Hixson, L. J.....	Lasalle, N.Y., U.S.A....	1889
Honner, R. H.....	London.....	1889
Holdcroft, J.....	Tweed.....	1889
Harkness, F. B.....	Kingston.....	1889
Hamilton, C. H.....	Oakville.....	1889
Henwood, J. M.....	Toronto.....	1889
Hamilton, W.....	Beaverton.....	1889
Herriman, W. C.....	Lindsay.....	1890
Hutchison, D. H.....	Ingersoll.....	1890

Hayes, A. N.	Parkhill	1890
Hobbs, A. T.	London	1890
Hillary, R. M.	Aurora	1890
Harrison, G.	Toronto	1890
Hutton, Mary	Forest	1890
Hodgetts, C. A.	Toronto	1890
Hill, R.	Aylmer	1890
Howell, R. G.	Jarvis	1890
Holdcroft, W. T.	Tweed	1890
Hanly, J. F.	Waubashene	1890
Harrington, A. J.	Toronto	1890
Harrison, E. D.	Picton	1891
Hay, R. F.	Watford	1891
Heaslip, A. W.	Niagara Falls	1891
Henry, T. H.	Orangeville	1891
Herriman, W. D. D.	Lindsay	1891
Hett, J. E.	Berlin	1891
Hilliard, W. L.	Waterloo	1891
Hunter, A. C.	New Castle	1891
Hunter, W. R.	Clarksburg	1891
Hutt, W. G.	Aurora	1891
Irving, William	Toronto	1874
Inksetter, David Gibson	Copetown	1880
Ivey, J. A.	Jarvis	1889
Irwin, W. T.	Pembroke	1889
Inksetter, W. E.	Copetown	1890
Irwin, H.	Pembroke	1890
Irwin, A. F.	Chatham	1890
Irvine Emily J.	Brampton	1890
Irwin, E. F.	Newmarket	1890
Irwin, T. C.	Cloverhill	1890
Jacks, George Wylie	Unionville	1875
Jackson, Fred William	Brockville	1873
Jackson, Nelson M.	Port Lambton	1876
Jakeway, Charles E.	Holland Landing	1871
James, William	Mount Albert	1872
Jessop, Elisha	Port Perry	1876
Johnson, Arthur Jukes	Yorkville	1873
Johnson, William Henry	Fergus	1875
Johnston, James S.	Mount Charles	1873
Johnston, Thomas G.	Sarnia	1878
Jones, James R.	Toronto	1878
Jamieson, David	Mount Forest	1878

Judson, George Wesley	Wesport	1880
Jamieson, John	Kars	1881
Jones, Arthur Clarke	Cumminsville	1881
Josephs, George Edward	Pembroke	1881
Jarvis, Charles Eli	London	1882
Johnston, William Henry	Toronto	1882
Johnston, David Albert	Bridgewater	1882
Johnston, James Murray	Kincardine	1882
Jaques, William	Jarvis	1883
Jackson, Joshua M.	Arva	1883
Johnston, George L.	Winthrop	1883
Johnston, Frank H.	Brantford	1884
Jones, John A.	Kemptville	1884
Jones, David Ogden Roebuck	Toronto	1885
Johnston, David Raphael	Ancaster	1886
Johnson, David	Bouck's Hill	1887
James, Michael	Centreville	1887
Jones, Steven James	Stoney Creek	1887
Jones, George Fred	Lucan	1887
Johnson, John Wesley	Farmersville	1887
Jeffs, W. H.	Hoards	1888
Jamieson, D.	Kars	1888
Jamieson, T. J.	Kars	1888
Jento, C. P.	Brockville	1890
Johnson, D.	Underwood	1891
Johnston, W. J.	Carleton Place	1891
Kains, Robert	St Thomas	1871
Kennedy, Alexander	Bath	1876
Kennedy, J. B.	Welland	1872
Kennedy, William	Sand Hill	1875
Kidd, Edward	Manotick	1872
King, John S.	Toronto	1876
Kitchen, Edward	St. George	1877
Kittson, Edmund G.	Hamilton	1883
Kennedy, George Allan	Dundas	1878
Kennedy, William B.	Pembroke	1878
Kidd, P. E.	Kingston	1877
Kirk, George W.	Pembroke	1878
Kilborn, Roland K.	Frankville	1879
Kidd, Thomas Albert	Carp	1886
Kippax, John Robert	Toronto	1880
Krauss, Frank	Toronto	1883
Kidd, John Franklin	Kingston	1883
Kent, Frederick Darwin	Bracebridge	1884

Knight, John Hilliard.....	Wallaceburg....	1885
Knisley, Andrew Benjamin.....	Port Colborne....	1885
Krick, Charles Augustus.....	Elcho....	1885
Kyle, William Archibald.....	North Winchester....	1885
Kester D. W.....	Princeton....	1886
Keane, Michael Joseph.....	Toronto....	1887
Kennedy, Robert Alen.....	Rockland....	1887
Kelly, James A. A.....	Woodbridge....	1887
Karn, C. J. W.	Woodstock....	1888
Kidd, D. A.....	French River....	1888
Kennedy, J. H.....	Lindsay....	1888
Kerr, W.....	Toronto....	1889
Kilborn, O. L.....	Kingston....	1889
Kalbfleisch, F. H.....	Paisley....	1890
Kaiser, T. E.....	Edgeley....	1890
Kennedy, J. P.....	London....	1891
Kidd, W. E.....	Kingston....	1891
Knechtel, R.....	Brussels....	1891
Lafferty, James.....	Perth....	1875
Lane, Joseph.....	North Williamsburg....	1871
Lang, Hugh.....	Granton....	1873
Lang, William.....	Keene....	1871
Langstaff, George A.....	Thornhill....	1878
Lawrence, Robert.....	Honeywood....	1871
Lean, Thomas.....	Cobourg....	1872
Leitch, Arch.....	St. Catharines....	1875
Leitch, D.....	St. Thomas....	1870
Leslie, Rolph B.....	Toronto....	1874
Lett, Stephen.....	Toronto....	1870
Lindsay, N. J.....	Alvinston....	1874
Locke, Charles F. A.....	Barrie....	1871
Lovekin, James P.....	Tewcastle....	1871
Lovett, William.....	Ayr....	1870
Lowry, W. H.....	Guelph....	1874
Lumley, William Gibson.....	Delaware....	1870
Lynd, Adam.....	Bond Head....	1875
Lackner, Henry George.....	Hawkesville....	1876
Lowe, James Henry.....	Haliburton....	1878
Langstaff, John Elliott.....	Richmond Hill....	1878
Langlois, Onesine.....	Windsor....	1878
Lewis, Frederick William.....	Toronto....	1878
Lehman, William.....	Ringwood....	1878
Lynch, Dennis P.....	Kingston....	1878

Lowry, David	Cavanville	1878
Lloyd, David	Strathroy	1879
Lefevre, John Matthew	Brockville	1879
Leonard, Raymond A	West Brook	1879
Lundy, Frank Bostwick	Galt	1880
Lavell, William Arthur	Newburg	1881
Lennox, Levi Johnston	Thornton	1881
Lesslie, Joseph Walter	Toronto	1881
Lafferty, James	Hamilton	1882
Lepper, William James	Toronto	1883
Langstaff, Lewis Garibaldi	Thornhill	1884
Lake, Andrew Douglas	Drumbo	1884
Lochart, Robert James	Hespeler	1886
Lynch, William Valentine	Lindsay	1885
Little, Alfred Thomas	Allandale	1885
Lucy, Robert	Glen Allan	1885
Leitch, Henry Dousin	Flesherton	1885
Lundy, Frederick George	Sheffield	1885
Lapp, Thomas Clark	Grafton	1886
Logie, William Jay	London	1886
Logie, William	Sarnia	1886
Lawson, Alexander	Greensville	1887
Lackner, Alfred Ernest	Hawkesville	1887
Loucks, William Francis	Stirling	1887
Lawrence, Frank	St. Thomas	1887
Livingstone, Miss Marion	Kingston	1887
Langford, C. B.	Kent Bridge	1888
Lammiman, B.	Solina	1888
Little, T. H.	Owen Sound	1888
Lawyer, Miss Annie	Ottawa	1888
Lane, I. J.	North Williamsburg	1888
Lang, C. M.	Owen Sound	1888
Lanfear, H. O.	Lakefield	1889
Little, W. C.	Barrie	1889
Lynd, Ida E.	Bond Head	1890
Lockhart, Geo. D.	Mount Brydges	1890
Liddell, Geo. L.	Cornwall	1890
Lambert, E. M.	Ottawa	1891
Langrill, W. F.	Ohsweken	1891
Langstaff, R. L.	Richmond Hill	1891
Lundy, P.	Toronto	1891
Maccoll, Daniel S.	Eagle	1871
Macdonald, Albert Angus	Guelph	1872
Machell, H. T.	King Co. York	1873

Mackie, John McD.....	Clifford.....	1876
Macklin, Marshall.....	Markham.....	1877
Marlatt, Charles W.....	Yarmouth Centre.....	1871
Marlatt, George A.....	Yarmouth.....	1877
Mathieson, John H.....	Embro.....	1871
Mattice, Richard Ira.....	Moulinette.....	1875
Meldrum, Norman William.....	Harrington.....	1873
Metcalf, William G.....	Uxbridge.....	1872
Millar, Andrew H.....	St. Thomas.....	1877
Miller, Lindsay F.....	Kingston.....	1877
Miller, Thomas M.....	Keene.....	1877
Minaker, William.....	Milford.....	1875
Minshall, Henry.....	Thamesville.....	1875
Mitchell, Fred.....	London.....	1874
Mitchell, J. Christopher.....	Clarke.....	1875
Moore, Charles S.....	London.....	1874
Moore, Charles G.....	Brampton.....	1871
Moore, Jehiel T.....	Woodstock.....	1874
Moore, Vincent H.....	Merrickville.....	1870
Moore, Logan M.....	Duntroon.....	1872
Moorehouse, Henry.....	Toronto.....	1871
Moorehouse, Walter H.....	London.....	1875
Moran, John Bryon.....	Frankfort.....	1872
Munro, James T.....	Notfield.....	1876
Munro, William Albert.....	Chesterville.....	1877
Murphy, John B.....	Norwood.....	1876
Murray, Charles S.....	Toronto.....	1876
Murray, Robert.....	Innerkip.....	1877
Murray, Sydney S.....	Thorndale.....	1875
Mylius, George R.....	Berlin.....	1878
MacArthur, James.....	Ailsa Craig.....	1878
Meek, Harry.....	Port Stanley.....	1878
Merrison, James E.....	Sarnia.....	1878
Millman, Thomas.....	Toronto.....	1878
Mills, Thomas W.....	Hamilton.....	1878
Mills, Robert Philo.....	Iona.....	1879
Macklin, William Edward.....	Poplar Hill.....	1880
Mackid, Harry Goodsir.....	Goderich.....	1880
Machell, Arthur George.....	Aurora.....	1881
Mearns, William Andrew.....	Tara.....	1881
Mennie, John George.....	Fergus.....	1882
Milroy, Thomas McKetchie.....	Galt.....	1882
Meldrum, John Andrew.....	Morrison.....	1883
Meikle, Thomas David.....	St. Andrews Co. Argenteuil, Que.....	1883
Martin Harry Sumner.....	Craigholme.....	1884

Mott, Thomas Henry	Mount Vernon....	1884
Minchin, D. J.	Shakespeare....	1885
Mothersill, Lionel John.....	Tuscarora....	1885
Marty, John.....	Mitchell....	1885
Mitchell, William John.....	London....	1885
Mather, William Milton.....	Plainfield....	1886
Moffatt, John Cuthbertson.....	Smith's Falls....	1886
Mundell, David Edward.....	Kingston....	1886
Mellow, Samuel J.....	Bath....	1886
Mitchell, Daniel.....	Coldstream....	1887
Mullock, Matthew James.....	Bearbrook....	1887
MacMahon, James Augustine.....	Toronto....	1887
Moore, Charles Frederick.....	Toronto....	1887
Maybee, Millard.....	Odessa....	1887
Maybee, James Edmund.....	Odessa....	1887
Moore, Thomas A.....	Kingston....	1887
Mundell, John.....	Kingston....	1887
Myers, A.....	Barrie....	1888
Merritt, W. H.....	St. Catharines....	1888
Meyers, D. C.....	Toronto....	1888
Mallory, C. N.....	Escott....	1888
Marling, J. H. O.....	Toronto....	1888
MacNaughton, P.....	Norwood....	1888
MacCallum, A. B.....	Toronto....	1888
Moffat, R. D.....	Toronto....	1888
Morrow, C.....	Vernon....	1888
MacDonnell, A. J.....	Morrisburg....	1888
MacDougall, D. S.....	Russell....	1888
MacDonald, O. F.....	Toronto....	1888
Manes, J. T.....	Sheffield....	1888
Minchin, H. A.....	Brantford....	1888
Montgomery, R. G.....	Wroxeter....	1888
Meiklejohn, H. J.....	Stirling....	1889
Milne, W. J.....	Blythe....	1888
MacAulay, A. J.....	Frankford....	1889
Maxwell, W. J.....	Bishop's Mills....	1889
Meek, E.....	Alton....	1889
Moher, T. J.....	South Douro....	1889
Muirhead, D. A.....	Carleton Place....	1889
Mulcahy, M. V.....	Orillia....	1889
Mulligan, W. H.....	Toronto....	1889
Milner, B. Z.....	Toronto....	1889
MacArthur, R. A.....	Toronto....	1889
Murray, M. W.....	Beechwood....	1890
MacDonald, J. A.....	Toronto....	1890

Mitchell, A. V.	Toronto	1890
MacFarlane, M. T.	Ridgetown	1890
Morrison, W. C.	Elmwood	1890
Morton, E. R.	Barrie	1890
MacDonald, J. R.	Wingham	1890
Murray, W. C. B.	Harrington West	1890
Macklin, E.	London	1890
Mavety, A. C.	Odessa	1890
Mason, R. H.	Barrie	1890
MacCartney, G. P.	Thorold	1891
MacKay, C.	Seaforth	1891
Mark, G. K.	Keene	1891
Martyn, J. B.	Alvinston	1891
Mead, Letitia	Nassageweya	1891
Montgomery, W.	Perrytown	1891
Moore, J. J.	Shirley	1891
Mowat, M. M.	Williamstown	1891
.		
McAlpine, John	Appin	1875
McArton, Stuart	Carleton Place	1876
McBain, John	Martintown	1876
McCallum, J. S.	Dunville	1872
McConkey, Thomas C.	Barrie	1874
McCurdy, Archibald	Otterville	1876
McDermid, William	Athol	1877
McDermitt, James	Bond Head	1870
McDiarmid, Duncan	Malvern	1875
McDiarmid, John C.	Prospect	1875
McDonald, Duncan F.	Ardock	1877
McDonald, Peter	Brucefield	1872
McDonnell, Alexander	Alexandria	1875
McEwan, Findlay	Toronto	1871
McFayden, Duncan	Nobleton	1877
McGregor, John Owen	Lowville	1875
McKay, Andrew	Woodstock	1871
McKay, Angus	Ingersoll	1871
McKeough, G. T.	Chatham	1877
McKinnon, A. H.	Norval	1877
McKinnon, Angus	Ospringe	1871
McLaren, Alex.	Deleware	1874
McLaren, A. L.	Sarnia	1874
McLarty, Colin	St. Thomas	1875
McLay, Peter William McM.	Toronto	1870
McLean, John	Barrie	1876
McLean, J. C.	Centre Augusta	1874

McLean, Peter.....	Morrison.....	1874
McLellan, Charles.....	Walton.....	1872
McClure, William.....	Thorold.....	1875
McNicholl, Eugene.....	Norwood.....	1877
McPhedran, Alex.....	Toronto.....	1875
McRae, George.....	Toronto.....	1876
McWilliam, James.....	Galt.....	1876
McCort, Thomas John.....	Tormore.....	1878
McCrimmon, Milton.....	Ancaster.....	1878
McDonagh, George R.....	Carlow.....	1878
McGrath, John.....	Lucan.....	1878
McKay, William.....	St. Thomas.....	1878
McKelvey, Alexander.....	Seaforth.....	1878
McLennan, James H.....	Lambeth.....	1878
McNamara, George W.....	Gorrie.....	1879
McDiarmid, Andrew.....	Fingal.....	1878
McCullough, George.....	St. Mary's.....	1878
McArthur, John Alexander.....	North Bruce.....	1879
McIlhargy, John Joseph.....	Lucan.....	1879
McFadden, John James.....	Stratford.....	1879
McLean, Peter.....	Jarratt's Corners.....	1879
McCammon, James.....	North Augusta.....	1879
McCarroll, John.....	Barrie.....	1880
McGuigan, William.....	Point Edward.....	1880
McKenzie, Bart Edwin.....	Aurora.....	1880
McKinnon, Ranold John.....	York.....	1880
McWilliam, Robert.....	Hespeler.....	1880
McLain, George.....	Nanticoke.....	1881
McGannon, Edward Aaron.....	Prescott.....	1881
McCausland, Harry Porter.....	Aylmer.....	1882
McGill, Hugh Richard.....	Janetville.....	1882
McMahon, Thomas Francis.....	Fergus.....	1882
McPhaden, Murdock.....	Brussels.....	1882
McConochie, Samuel Watson.....	Bowmanville.....	1883
McMurchy, Archibald.....	Strange.....	1883
McGillivray, Mrs. Alice.....	Kingston.....	1884
McLaren, David Cummings.....	Galt.....	1885
McGannon, Matthew Charles.....	Prescott.....	1885
McCormack, Norman.....	Pembroke.....	1885
McKenzie, Alexander Felstead.....	Belgrave.....	1886
McAllister, James Clemens.....	Wendigo.....	1886
McEwen, Thomas.....	Hagersville.....	1886
McCallum, Hugh A.....	London.....	1886
McEdwards, Duncan.....	Thedford.....	1886
McLaughlin, Edward.....	Harrowsmith.....	1885

McCabe, John Calvin.....	Phelpton....	1886
McKenzie, John.....	Poplar Hill....	1886
McKague, William Henry.....	Cobourg....	1886
McVety, Alfred F.....	Kingston....	1886
McGannon, Thomas Gerald.....	Prescott....	1886
McPhail, Duncan Patterson.....	Iona Station....	1887
McCasey, John Henry.....	Wingham....	1887
McKenzie, Thomas.....	Toronto....	1887
McDonald, Charles Duncan.....	Rodney....	1887
McLurg, James.....	Woodstock....	1887
McLean, Charles Henry.....	Barrie....	1887
McKenzie, Dugald.....	Dromore....	1887
McFaul, Alexander McNeil.....	Caledon....	1887
McCullough, Henry Reed.....	Georgetown....	1887
McEwen Ewen	Franktown....	1887
McDonald, Archibald Lawrence.....	Glen Donald....	1887
McCordick, A. W.....	North Gower....	1888
McClinton, J. B. H.....	Black Bonk....	1888
McLaughlin, P.....	Dundela....	1888
McKay, Miss Mary B.....	Stellarton, N. B....	1888
McGrath, E.....	Campbellford....	1888
McLaughlin, Miss Alice.....	Toronto....	1888
McFarlane, M. A.....	Arnprior....	1888
McDonald, J. A.....	Kintall....	1888
McKibbon, L. G.....	Teeswater....	1888
McGillawee, J.....	Shakespeare....	1888
McLennan, D.....	Renfrew....	1888
McMartin, D. R.....	Toronto....	1888
McCarthy, J. G.....	Sorel, Que....	1888
McDonald, D. D.....	North Lancaster....	1888
McFaul, J. J. Sr.....	Toronto....	1888
McCullough, T. P.....	Alliston....	1888
McNally, T. J.....	Walkertown....	1889
McKay, D.....	Bradford....	1889
McCabe, J. R.....	Adelaide....	1889
McLachlin, J. Y.....	London....	1889
McFarlane, J. M.....	Toronto....	1889
McLachlan, C.....	Toronto....	1889
McIntosh, D. H.....	Carleton Place....	1889
McEwen, Hugh.....	Carleton Place....	1889
McDonald, George.....	Renfrew....	1889
McRitchie, T. L.....	Harwich....	1889
McKeown, P. W. H.....	Toronto....	1889
McKercher, H.....	Camlachie....	1889
McKillop, J. T.....	Beachburg....	1889

McConville, Isabel.....	Kingston.....	1889
McNamara, C. J.....	Walkerton.....	1889
McGillivray, C. J.....	Hamilton.....	1889
McEwen, Jas. A.....	London.....	1890
McColl, H. A.....	Georgetown.....	1890
McGillivray, W.....	Whitby.....	1890
McNaughton J. D.....	Worth Keppel.....	1890
McFaul, J. H.....	Seaforth.....	1890
McCarty, O. C.....	Belleville.....	1890
McGillivray, C. F.....	Whitby.....	1890
McLeod, D.....	Cannington.....	1890
McQueen, D. K.....	Ripley.....	1890
McGregor, J. A.....	Longwood.....	1890
McCullough, J. W. S.....	Dundalk.....	1890
McPherson, W. A. A.....	Prescott.....	1890
McDonald, A.....	Vanleek Hill.....	1890
McKellar, Maggie.....	Ingersoll.....	1890
McKenty, Jas.....	Kingston.....	1890
McGee, Robt.....	Collingwood.....	1890
McClelland, W.....	Bensfort.....	1891
McColl, A. E.....	Campbellford.....	1891
McCrimmon, F.....	London.....	1891
McCuen, J. A.....	Guelph.....	1891
McCullough, J. S.....	Toronto.....	1891
McCullough, O.....	Everton.....	1891
McGorman, G.....	St Marys.....	1891
McKenzie, G.....	Wingham.....	1891
McLaughlin, T. P.....	Fish Creek.....	1891
McLean, D.....	Elmgrove.....	1891
McNeill D. G.....	London.....	1891
McQueen, J.....	Sheffield.....	1891
Newell, James.....	Springfield.....	1877
Nichol, Angus.....	Stratford.....	1873
Nichol, William.....	Brantford.....	1876
Norton, Thomas.....	Horning's Mills.....	1875
Nunan, Denis.....	Guelph.....	1875
Nevitt, R. B.....	Toronto.....	1878
Neilson, William Johnston.....	Perth.....	1878
Newlands, George.....		1879
Nelles, David Abram.....	Waterford.....	1879
Noecker, Charles Frangath.....	Waterloo.....	1886
Nicholls, William Robson.....	Plattville.....	1886
Newell, Wesley.....	Strathroy.....	1887
Niemeier, Otto George.....	Ayton.....	1887

Nairn, James Mitchell	Port Dover	1887
Nimmo, John Henry	Kingston	1887
Norman, Telfer Joshua	Schomberg	1887
Neff, John A.	Springfield	1888
Nesbitt, W. B.	Toronto	1888
Nasymth, W. W.	Toronto	1889
Northmore, H. S.	Cataraqui	1889
Niddrie, R. J.	Hampton	1890
Noble, John	Arthur	1890
Noble, C. T.	Sutton West	1890
Nixon, A. W.	E-quesing	1891
Oakley, William Donald	Plattsville	1887
Ogilvie, Robert Clinton	Toronto	1878
O'Neil, Edward	Belleville	1875
Orr, Rowland Beatty	Toronto	1877
Ogg, Alexander S.	Dundas	1878
O'Gorman, Constantine	Hastings	1879
O'Reilly, Gerald	Hamilton	1879
O'Brien, David	Renfrew	1879
Odlum, John	Lucknow	1879
O'Shea, James Francis	Norwood	1881
O'Keefe, John Francis	Henderson	1882
O'Reilly, Edward Browne	Hamilton	1883
Orr, Joseph Orlando	Toronto	1884
Ovens, Thomas	Alisa Craig	1884
Olmstead, Ingersoll	Ancaster	1886
Osborne, Alexander Bryson	Hamilton	1886
Orton, Thomas Henry	Hamilton	1886
Ochs, Anthony	Hespeler	1887
O'Neil, T.	Belleville	1888
Oliver, C. B.	Motherwell	1890
Old, F. J. T.	Caledonia	1891
Oldright, H. H.	Toronto	1891
Orton, R. H.	Guelph	1891
Park, Hugh	Caistorville	1875
Parke, William Tiffany	Seneca	1877
Parker, James	Frankville	1871
Parker, William	Ashton	1871
Parsons, John H.	Yorkville	1871
Paterson, Charles A.	Streetsville	1873
Paterson, Henry	Berlin	1872
Pettigrew, George A.	Norwood	1876

Phelan, Daniel.....	Ottawa.....	1877
Phelan, J. B.....	Toronto.....	1877
Phillip, Thomas W.....	Port Perry.....	1870
Philip, William.....	Port Perry.....	1874
Pringle, Albert R.....	Unionville.....	1876
Potter, Samuel.....	Manotick.....	1875
Potter, Thomas.....	Hazledean... ..	1875
Powell, Newton Albert.....	Cobourg.....	1875
Powell, Robert H.....	Ottawa.....	1876
Preston, Richard.....	Newburg.....	1878
Pringle Hiram H.....	Port Perry.....	1877
Prosser, Wm. O.....	Newington.....	1877
Pomeroy, John Reynolds.....	Newburg.....	1878
Pyne, Robert Allan.....	Toronto.....	1878
Prouse, Edwin.....	Little Britain.....	1879
Park, Theodore James.....	Amherstberg.....	1879
Patterson, Robert.....	Ilderton.....	1880
Piper, John M.....	London.....	1880
Peters, William F.....	Michipicoten Island.....	1882
Prevost, Leandre Coyteux.....	Ottawa.....	1882
Park, John.....	Saintfield.....	1883
Patterson, James Wilson.....	Harrowsmith.....	1884
Pringle, Allan Fisher.....	Mount Albert.....	1884
Peters, George A.....	Toronto.....	1885
Paul, John Julian.....	Sebringville.....	1885
Parry, William Thomas.....	Dunnville.....	1885
Pickard, John E.....	Thamesville.....	1885
Palmer, Guy Filby.....	London.....	1885
Peaker, John Wilcox.....	Burnhamthorpe.....	1886
Pattee, Richard Peter.....	Plantagenet.....	1886
Philp, Thomas Shannon.....	Colborne.....	1887
Palmer, Jeremiah Allen.....	Richmhnd Hill.....	1887
Pirie, Alexander F.....	Dundas.....	1887
Pyne, Albert Roberts.....	Toronto.....	1887
Piper, David Henry.....	London.....	1887
Phillips, James Alexander.....	Guelph.....	1887
Perfect, Alfred Horshaw.....	Orangeville.....	1887
Pare, Louis Theophile.....	Sandwich.....	1887
Palling, J. F.....	Allandale.....	1888
Patton, J. C.....	Toronto.....	1888
Pickering, Mrs. Annie L.....	Toronto.....	1888
Proudfoot, J.....	London.....	1888
Park, P. C.....	Durham.....	1888
Paterson, J. A.....	Port Elgin.....	1889
Palmer, R. H.....	Danforth.....	1889

Patterson, T. C.	Grafton	1889
Philp, W. S.	Brampton	1889
Pomeroy, L. E. M.	Tweed	1889
Pratt, W. F.	Ottawa	1889
Phair, W. R. G.	Uxbridge	1889
Phelan, D.	North Gower	1890
Parker, S. G.	Toronto	1890
Pugh, W. M.	Milverton	1890
Philp, W. H.	Waldemar	1890
Patterson, C. J.	Ottawa	1890
Page, T.	Concord	1891
Penhall, F. W.	Port Perry	1891
Potts, R. B.	Toronto	1891
Quance, Samuel Henry	Elfrid	1887
Rattray, Charles John	Cornwall	1871
Read, William	London	1874
Reeve, John Edward	Toronto	1878
Renwick, James W.	Scotland	1871
Reynolds, Thomas Noble	Meaford	1870
Richards, Nicholas D.	Castleton	1877
Richardson, George T.	Wyoming	1880
Richardson, Joseph	Toronto	1875
Richardson, Samuel	Toronto	1871
Robertson, Hugh	St. Catharines	1871
Robertson, James A.	Shakespeare	1871
Robinson, R. H.	Toronto	1874
Robinson, Wesley	Markham	1874
Rodgers, Amos	Ottawa	1876
Rolston, H. J.	Toronto	1874
Ross, Hugh	Brucefield	1872
Ross, William David	Ottawa	1875
Ross, Robert Armstrong	Barrie	1877
Routledge, George A.	Lambeth	1877
Rowan, Peter Joseph	Toronto	1870
Rutherford, James	Orono	1870
Rutherford, Samuel G.	Shakespeare	1871
Ryerson, G. A. S.	Toronto	1878
Rankin, J. P.	Tavistock	1878
Riddell, George	Cold Spring	1888
Ross, James F. W.	Toronto	1887
Robson, William Telfer	Toronto	1878
Robinson, Alexander	Beaverton	1878
Reddick, Robert	West Winchester	1878

Rowe, George G.....	Georgetown.....	1879
Radford, Joseph Henry.....	Perth.....	1880
Robinson, Jonathan.....	Uxbridge.....	1881
Reynolds, Thomas Wm.....	Brockville.....	1881
Rogers, David Holmes.....	Gananoque.....	1881
Reeve, Henry Hutchinson.....	Minessing.....	1882
Riordan, Bruce Livingstone.....	Toronto.....	1882
Rose, David.....	Simcoe.....	1882
Rutherford, David Bell.....	Belleville.....	1882
Robinson, Thomas Harvey.....	Nobleton.....	1883
Robinson, William John... ..	Fergus.....	1883
Ross, William Albert.....	Barrie.....	1882
Rattray, James Charles.....	Cobden.....	1883
Ray John Wesley.....	Little Britain.....	1883
Routhier, Louis Gonzague.....	Curran.....	1884
Robinson, William Norrie.....	Monkton.....	1884
Rice, Andrew Thomas.....	Woodstock.....	1884
Ruttan, Robert Fulford.....	Montreal.....	1884
Roberts, Hugh Grant.....	Elora.....	1885
Rutherford, John Alexander.....	Millbank.....	1885
Reynolds, Helen E.....	Mount Forest.....	1885
Russell, Donald Gordan.....	Mankato, Min.....	1885
Reeve, John Lavell.....	Clinton.....	1886
Riddell, Andrew Barnsdale.....	King.....	1886
Richardson, William Augustus.....	Toronto.....	1886
Robinson, Thomas Manley.....	St. Jacob's.....	1886
Réaume, Joseph Octave.....	Windsor.....	1886
Reid, John Alexander.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1887
Rea, Jam s.....	Pickering.....	1887
Richardson, George Charles.....	Arnprior.....	1887
Ross John Walter.....	Brockville.....	1887
Ross, Robert Roy....	Bervie.....	1887
Ross, Lewis Fred.....	Point Edward.....	1887
Ross, Donald, Lourance.....	Winthorp.....	1887
Reid, John Buchanan.....	Orangeville... ..	1887
Robinson, E. H.....	Hamilton.....	1888
Reavley, E.....	Port Robinson.....	1888
Rivet, A. N.....	Embrun.....	1888
Robinson, R. P... ..	Williamsville.....	1888
Roger, J. P.....	Fergus.....	1889
Rennie, G. S.....	Hamilton.....	1888
Reynolds, A. J.....	Mount Forest.....	1889
Rutherford, S. T.....	Millbank.....	1889
Rose, D. A.....	Toronto.....	1889
Ross, J. A.....	Barrie.....	1889

Rankin, W. H.	Collins Bay	1889
Reid, J. U.	Dundalk	1889
Rowan, J. W.	Toronto	1889
Rogers, J. T.	Gananoque	1889
Ryan, Ed.	Kingston	1889
Robertson, W.	Chesterfield	1890
Russell, T.	Alton	1890
Rice, L. E.	Embryo	1890
Richardson, T. B.	Goderich	1890
Robinson, J. A. R.	New York, U.S.A.	1890
Rooney, R. W.	Shelburne	1890
Reid, H. A. L.	Bowmanville	1891
Robertson, T. F.	Brockville	1891
Rogers, J. F. B.	Toronto	1891
Rowan, R.	Stouffville	1891
Sanderson, Albert	Mono Road	1875
Schmidt, George	Berlin	1874
Scott, Alexauder	Midland City, Mich.	1872
Scott, James G.	Seaforth	1870
Scovil, Simmons S.	Portland	1877
Secord, L.	Toronto	1877
Shaver, Alexander W.	Ancaster	1877
Shaw, George	Woodburn	1874
Sinclair, Arch. J.	St. Thomas	1875
Sinclair, Coll.	St. Thomas	1876
Sinclair, James Alex.	Colborne	1877
Sievwright, James A. Jr.	Chatham	1870
Sievwright, John P.	Chatham	1876
Smellie, Thomas S. T.	Fergus	1877
Smith, Charles M.	Owen Sound	1870
Smith, James B.	Glanford	1877
Smith, John W.	Dundas	1876
Snider, Fred Samuel	Simcoe	1877
Sovereign, Albert William	Delhi	1870
Stalker, John	Harwich	1876
Standish, John	Hillsburg	1870
Stark, William G.	Hamilton	1877
Steacy, George	Brockville	1872
Stephens, Richard J.	Collingwood	1877
Stevenson, John Adam	Cayuga	1873
Stevenson, Robert A.	Strathroy	1871
Stewart, Alex.	Hamstead	1872
St. John, Leonard	St. Catharines	1872
Stone, David Franklin	Milton	1871

Stewart, Dugald.....	Crieff.....	1876
Stewart, Duncan.....	Ailsa Craig.....	1877
Strangways, William F.....	Pennville.....	1876
Stuart, William Theoch.....	Toronto.....	1877
Sutton, Marshall.....	McGillivray.....	1877
Sylvestor, George Perry.....	Galt.....	1875
Shupe, Charles.....	Toronto.....	1878
Sheard, Charles.....	Toronto.....	1878
Stalker, Malcolm.....	Orono.....	1878
Stanley, Uriah M.....	Lucan.....	1878
Smith, D. F.....	Listowell.....	1878
Smith, Robert W. B.....	Cataraqui.....	1879
Stevenson, Fred C.....	Ancaster.....	1879
Spencer, Betram.....	Guelph.....	1879
Scott, John George.....	Bearbrook.....	1880
Shepherd, Lewis Edmund.....	Uttoxeter.....	1880
Small, H. B.....	Ottawa.....	1880
Smith, George A.....	Ottawa.....	1880
Soper, Augustus.....	Preston.....	1886
Spence, Thomas Charles.....	Walkerton.....	1880
Simpson, John.....	Bowmanville.....	1881
Snow, Walter Howard.....	Hamilton.....	1881
Sweetman, Leslie Matthew.....	Toronto.....	1881
Shaw William Frederick.....	Bracebridge.....	1882
Shore, John Edward.....	White Oak.....	1882
Smith, Arthur Dalton.....	Watford.....	1882
Stark, Alexander.....	Berwick.....	1882
Stark, Thomas Henry.....	Toronto.....	1882
Stewart, John Marks.....	Portsmouth.....	1882
Symington, Thomas John.....	Camlachie.....	1882
Sawers, Frederick Hayes.....	Peterboro.....	1883
Stowe, Miss Augusta.....	Toronto.....	1883
Spilsbury, Edward Attrill.....	Toronto.....	1883
Scott, William O.....	Mono Road.....	1884
Shoutts, George.....	Park Hill.....	1884
Sangster, Alexander.....	Stouffville.....	1884
Shaw, John Milton.....	Keene.....	1884
Smyth, Robert Alexander.....	North Williamsburg.....	1884
Sprague, William Edward.....	Belleville.....	1884
Stewart, Samuel.....	Wallaceburg.....	1884
Spence, James.....	Fergus.....	1884
Staebler, David M.....	Port Elgin.....	1884
Stewart, Robert Lorne.....	Jamestown, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1884
Stirling, John Elder.....	Kingston.....	1884
Smith, Miss Elizabeth.....	Hamilton.....	1884

Snelgrove, Charles Frederick.....	Griersville....	1885
Simmons, John Uriah.....	Trenton....	1885
Shaver, Alexander McLeish.....	Innerkip....	1885
Scott, Stewart.....	Toronto....	1885
Sutherland, Joseph Gordon.....	Cookstown....	1885
Stacey, Charles E.....	Fleetwood....	1885
Stirling, J. A.....	Kingston....	1885
Smith, E. A. C.....	Toronto....	1885
Spankie, William.....	Kingston....	1885
Sanford, Charles Marcus.....	Brighton....	1886
Sanson, George.....	Petrolia....	1885
Soden, John James.....	Ballieboro....	1886
Shaw, John Port.....	Orono....	1886
Smith, Lewis George.....	Glanford....	1886
Storms, Douglas Geraghty.....	Hamilton....	1886
Shaw, John McMillan.....	Mallorytown....	1886
Scadding, Henry Crawford.....	Orillia....	1886
Staples, Charles Reynolds.....	Princeton....	1887
Shillington, John Wesley.....	Ottawa....	1887
Stewart, William Oliphant.....	Guelph....	1887
Shaw, William Rutherford.....	Brantford....	1887
Smith, John C.....	Dayton, Dakota, U.S....	1887
Sinclair, Duncan.....	Tonawanda, U.S....	1887
Shannon, William A.....	Marmora....	1887
Shannon, John Reginald.....	Goderich....	1887
Stevenson, Alexander Johnstone.....	Brantford....	1887
Smith, Robert Scott.....	London....	1887
Scales, Thomas.....	Kingston....	1887
Stevenson, William Sames.....	Aurora....	1887
Stewart, George.....	Cedar Mills....	1887
Shepherd, Herbert E.....	Stouffville....	1887
Scott, William Dixon.....	Peterboro....	1887
Smith, Gustave Grston.....	L'Original....	1887
Steele, M.....	Avon Bank....	1888
Smith, W. H.....	Toronto....	1888
Sisley, E.....	Toronto....	1888
Scott, J. A.....	McIntyre....	1888
Stinson, A. W.....	Codrington....	1888
Sinclair, D. J.....	Ann Arbor, Mich. U.S....	1888
Struthers, R. B.....	Montreal....	1888
Scott, P. J.....	Saugeen....	1888
Smith, W. A.....	Welland....	1888
Smellie, D. M.....	Chesley....	1888
Smith, A. A.....	Ridgetown....	1889
Sangster, W. A.....	Stouffville....	1889

Silverthorne, G.	Toronto	1889
Scott, A. Y.	Toronto	1889
Snider, E. T.	Toronto	1889
Stewart, H. A.	Toronto	1889
Starr, F.	Brooklyn	1889
Starr, F. N. G.	Toronto	1889
Stone, J. R.	McKellar	1889
Sands, E.	Sandbury	1889
Sisley, O.	Toronto	1889
Sheppard, C.	Toronto	1890
Springer, W. D.	Nelson	1890
Sifton, I. M.	Thamesford	1890
Smith, D.	Belmont	1890
Starr, C. L.	Brooklyn	1890
Shiel, R.	Plattsville	1890
Stenton, D. K.	Port Lambton	1890
Stringer, T. L.	Chatham	1890
Shannon, J. R.	Kingston	1890
Sherk, Fred H.	Berlin	1890
Smith, Jas. L.	Mouck	1890
Speers, Austin H.	Burlington	1890
Spence, Armstrong M.	Mono Road	1890
Sargent, W. A.	Centreton	1891
Scott, W. J.	Renfrew	1891
Shannon, G. A.	Orangeville	1891
Sharp, M.	Deleware	1891
Shaw, J. W.	Brussels	1891
Smith, C. F.	Winchester	1891
Smith, J. C.	Mitchell	1891
Spier, J. R.	Lindsay	1891
Sutherland, A. A.	Fingal	1891
Sutherland, J.	Strathroy	1891

Tamblyn, Thomas James	Newcastle	1872
Taylor, Alexander	Whitby	1871
Taylor, Archibald Bryant	Belmont	1876
Taylor, Charles E. S.	Dundas	1875
Telgman, John Ferdinand	Kingston	1877
Teskey, Luke	Toronto	1877
Thompson, John Nixon	Orono	1874
Thornton, Thomas Henry	Consecon	1870
Tisdale, Walter	Simcoe	1877
Trimble, Robert John	Brampton	1875
Trout, Mrs. Jennie K.	Toronto	1875
Tucker, Milton Mallory	Brighton	1870

Tuttle, Leslie.....	Centreville.....	1875
Tyrell, Robert Shaw.....	Weston.....	1876
Thuresson, Eyre.....	Ancaster.....	1879
Todd, James Allan.....	Churchill.....	1879
Tracey, Thomas Henry.....	Aurora.....	1880
Tracey, William James.....	Aurora.....	1880
Thompson, Lorenzo William.....	Hawkesville.....	1885
Totten, Osborne.....	Toronto.....	1885
Trow, Charles.....	Toronto.....	1885
Trudel, Aime.....	Ottawa.....	1885
Tracy, Albert Francis.....	Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.....	1886
Tuck, John Amos.....	Mount Forest.....	1886
Toole, Charles Ambrose.....	Newmarket.....	1886
Tovel, Matthew.....	Everton.....	1887
Thompson, John Margrave.....	Strathroy.....	1887
Thorburn, James David.....	Toronto.....	1887
Thomson, Adam.....	Bracebridge.....	1887
Tyrrell, Joseph D.....	Toronto.....	1887
Thorne, Stephen Huffman.....	Brighton.....	1887
Taylor, O.....	Princeton.....	1888
Thompson, P. W.....	Toronto.....	1888
Thompson, F. G.....	Queensboro.....	1888
Tufford, A. F.....	Aylmer.....	1888
Thomson, H. C.....	Barrie.....	1888
Towle, R. E.....	Kintore.....	1888
Turner, H. A.....	Millbrook.....	1889
Turnbull, J. L.....	Newton.....	1889
Topp, R. U.....	Bracebridge.....	1889
Thompson, W. W.....	Toronto.....	1889
Thistle, W. B.....	Toronto.....	1890
Temple, C. A.....	Toronto.....	1891
Third, Jas.....	Campbellford.....	1891
Thompson, B. E.....	Waterdown.....	1891
Thomson, W. A.....	Galt.....	1891
Uren, J. F.....	Medina.....	1890
Van Allan, John Ross.....	Chatham.....	1874
Vrooman, Adam.....	Vroomanton.....	1871
Vanderburg, James F.....	Merriton.....	1878
Vandervoort, Elgin Dorland.....	Queensboro.....	1882
Vrooman, J. P.....	Yarker.....	1888
Valleau, A. J.....	Napanee.....	1891

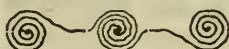
Wagner, Adam Dixon.....	Dickinson's Landing....	1872
Wagner, William Jacob.....	Toronto....	1870
Warren, Frank.....	Brooklyn....	1874
Washington, Nelson.....	Solina....	1871
Waugh, William.....	London....	1872
Wells, Samuel M.....	Laskay....	1871
White, James.....	Hamilton....	1875
White, John Edward.....	Toronto....	1870
Whiteman, Robert.....	Shakespeare....	1874
Wigle, Hiram.....	Warton....	1877
Wilkinson, Arthur.....	Alliston....	1872
Wilkinson, Frederick B.....	London....	1877
Wilkinson, Jonathan.....	Longwood....	1870
Williams, Alfred.....	Toronto....	1870
Williams, George Alex.....	Chatham....	1877
Wilson, James D.....	London....	1875
Wilson, Thomas Hubert.....	Unionville....	1877
Wilson, William John.....	Toronto....	1877
Winskill William E.....	Kelvin....	1877
Wishart, John.....	Fergus....	1875
Wood, Casey A.....	Ottawa....	1877
Worsfold, William.....	Eramosa....	1872
Wright, A. H.....	Trenton....	1875
Wright, H. P.....	Ottawa....	1871
Wilson, Archibald.....	Lifford....	1878
Wilson, David Henry.....	Carp....	1878
Ward, George C. T.....	Napanee....	1879
Wallace, Mat.....	Lockton....	1880
Watt, Hugh.....	Meaford....	1880
White, John Verner.....	Meaford....	1880
Wilson, Thomas.....	Glencoe....	1880
Wagner, George Corodon.....	Dickinson's Landing....	1881
Walker, John.....	Glencoe....	1881
Wallace, David.....	North Gower....	1881
Wilson, Edward Sutton.....	Bobcaygeon....	1881
Woolverton, Frank Egbert.....	Hamilton....	1882
Wallace, Robert Richard.....	Hamilton....	1882
Weagant, Clarence Alfred.....	Yarker....	1882
Welford, Albert Beverly.....	Woodstock....	1882
Whitely, James Benson.....	Goderich....	1883
Woods, Edward Robinson.....	Galt....	1883
Wilson, John Dolway.....	London....	1883
Webster, Harry Earle.....	Whitby....	1884
Watson, James A.....	Toronto....	1885
Wright, Walter Henry.....	Glen Allan....	1885

Woodward, Albert Franklin	Hawkesville	1885
Wishart, David James Gibb	Madoc	1885
Wood, Edwin George	Londesboro	1885
West, Stephen	Ivy	1886
Wilson, Robert James	Toronto	1886
Watts, Ezra Johnston	Easton's Corners	1886
West, Robert	Woodstock	1886
Winnett, Frederick	Toronto	1886
Wilson, George Hudson	London	1886
Weeks, William James	Thorndale	1886
Wright, Edward William	Bath	1886
Waddell, William H	Perth	1886
Walters, William Rundle	Coleman	1887
Walsh, William Joseph	Guelph	1887
Warner, Albert Fred	Napanee	1887
Wardlaw, J. S.	Galt	1888
Weir, T. P.	Toronto	1888
Watson, G. R.	Wellington	1888
Walker, R. E.	Orillia	1888
Whitney, A. W.	Morrisburg	1888
Walker, A. D.	Shannonville	1888
Weagant, A. A.	Dickinson's Landing	1888
Willmott, J. W.	Unionville	1888
Wallwin, H.	Toronto	1889
Wilkins, H. P.	Toronto	1889
Wiley, J. I.	Wisbeach	1889
Willson, A. J.	Berlin	1889
Wade, R. J.	Brighton	1889
Wade, W. R.	Dunchurch	1889
Wills, A. E.	Belleville	1889
Wilson, H. W.	Toronto	1889
Wright, W. M.	Flesherton	1889
Webster, J.	Toronto	1889
Williams, H. T. H.	London	1889
Westley, R. A.	Williamstown	1889
Whiteman, G. A.	Shakespeare	1889
Webster, T. E.	Fergus	1889
Walsh, F.	Guelph	1890
Wright, G.	Wheatley	1890
Walker, Hattie A.	Pitts Perry	1890
Webster, E. H.	Preston	1890
Welch, H. W.	Cook's Mills, Algoma	1890
Walker, A. E.	Arva	1891
Watson, J.	Sherwood	1891
Webster, D. F.	Glencoe	1891

Webster, R. E	Brockville	1891
Wells, F. H	Aurora	1891
Wesley, J. H	Newmarket	1891
White, R. H	Bailieboro	1891
Wilson, C. W	Buckingham, Que.	1891
Youker, William	Halloway	1870
Young, Robert C	Hamilton	1873
Young, Oliver	Whitby	1877
Yourex, John McG	Belleville	1877
Young, William James	Wingham	1884
Yelland, Albert Edward	Peterboro	1887
Young, S. N	Ridgetown	1889
Yeomans, H. A	Belleville	1889
Zwick, F	Belleville	1890



Fall Examinations.---1890.



ANATOMY.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Describe the upper extremity of the Femur and Acetabulum, and also the ligaments of the hip joint.
2. Give the origin, course and distribution of the various arteries which supply the scalp with blood.
5. Describe the anatomy of the Testicle, (a) its position ; (b) its coverings ; (c) its structure.
4. Trace the internal and external plantar nerves from their origin to their ultimate distribution.

F. LE M. GRASETT, F.R.C.S.E., *Examiner.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Explain fully the effects of respiratory movements on arterial blood pressure.
2. What are the functions of the liver apart from the secretion of bile. Describe the circulation of blood in the liver, and mention the circumstances which influence the blood pressure in that organ.
3. Describe a lymphatic gland, a lymph space, and a lymph vessel. Enumerate the causes which tend to keep lymph moving.
4. Describe a tubulus uriniferous from its commencement to its termination, and mention the function attributable to each part. Give an analysis of urine.
5. Name the "centres" situated in the Medulla Oblongata, and give proofs of the existence and location of each.

A. S. FRASER, M.D., *Examiner.*

CHEMISTRY.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(Any five, but not more than five questions, to be answered.)

1. Explain clearly what is meant by *Chemical Change*, and by what means can it be brought about? Write out an equation as an example of each of the following kinds of change :—(a) Direct combination of elements. (b) Simple decomposition. (c) Double decomposition. (d) Isomeric change.

2. Give fully the reasons for writing the formula of water H_2O . What chemical tests would satisfy you as regards the fitness of any water for drinking purposes?

3. What impurities are ordinarily found in commercial *Sulphuric Acid*, and how may they be removed? Write out the equations representing the action of the hot concentrated acid on the following substances:—(a) *Iron*. (b) *Copper*. (c) *Sodium Chloride*. (d) *Potassium Nitrate*.

4. How would you examine the contents of the stomach for *Hydrochloric* and *Lactic* acids respectively. Describe any method for the quantitative estimation of each.

5. From the following data calculate the *molecular* formula of *Caffeine*.

Caffeine is a monacid base; its platinum double salt contains two molecules of Caffeine and two molecules of Hydrochloric Acid, combined with one molecule of Platinic Chloride, and 100 parts of this compound leave, on ignition, 24.6% of platinum. The percentage composition of Caffeine is

Carbon—49.51.

Hydrogen—5.22.

Nitrogen—28.99.

Oxygen—16.28; and the atomic weights are

H. 1.

N. 14.

Cl. 35.5.

C. 12.

O. 16.

Pt. 196.7.

6. Express by equations the action of *Nascent Hydrogen* on each of the following bodies:—(a) *Acetylene*. (b) *Benzoic Acid*. (c) *Chloroacetic Acid*. (d) *Nitrobenzene*. (e) *Nitroglycerin*.

7. Give tests for the presence in urine of (a) *Alcohol*. (b) *Bile Pigment*. (c) *Lead*. (d) *Indican*. (e) *Antifebrin*, (*Phenyl-acetamide*).

8. How may pure *Casein* be prepared from milk? What are its properties? How does it resemble, and wherein does it differ from *Alkali-albumin*.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B., (TOR.) *Examiner*.

TOXICOLOGY.

Time 1 hour.

1. Describe the toxic effects of *Aconitine*; what is the smallest dose you would consider fatal, and how would you detect its presence *post mortem*?

2. A middle-aged man is found lying insensible on the street, and the first medical man who sees him says he has an *apoplectic fit*; your diagnosis however is "*too much whiskey*." Give your reasons for differing from the opinion of your confrere; and why might it not be an overdose of *Laudanum*?

3. Give the symptoms, *post mortem* appearances, and treatment of *Oxalic Acid* poisoning.

4. A child five years old has swallowed the heads of five ordinary matches. Describe the probable course of events, and the treatment you would adopt.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B., (TOR.) *Examiner*.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value	Time 2½ hours.
20	No. 1.—What is an <i>Ointment</i> ? (a) Give the composition of the following :— <i>Ung. Simplex. Ung. Hydrarg. Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.</i> (b) Give the strength of :— <i>Ung. Sulphuris. Ung. Plumbi Iodidi. Ung. Zinci Oxidi. Vin. Antimonii. Vin. Ipecacuanhæ.</i>
11	No. 2 —State fully the medicinal properties of <i>Jaborandi</i> . Give the name of its <i>alkaloid</i> ; its ordinary dose for an adult, and the most convenient mode of administration.
11	No. 3.—ARGENTUM. (a) Name the preparations used in medicine. (b) Give fully the medicinal uses and maximum dose for an adult of each preparation. (c) What is the chemical antidote for poisoning by Argent Nitras.
11	No. 4.—CONVOLVULACEÆ. (a) Name medicinal agents in ordinary use obtained from the above named natural order. (b) What parts of the plant contain the medicinal properties. (c) Give the dose for an adult of one preparation of each, and the medicinal action.
25	No. 5 —Classify the following, having reference to their medicinal properties :— <i>Liq. Amon. Acetat. ; Quin. Sulph. ; Elaterium. ; Spts. Ether. Nit. ; Liq. Arsenical. ; Potass. Iodid ; Santonine ; Pulv. Opii ; Tinct. Scille ; Tinct. Cantharidis ; Ant. et. Pot. Tart. ; Tinct. Digitalis ; Potass. Bicarb ; Fl. Ex. Ergot.</i> Mention those in the above list whose properties are <i>dangerous</i> , giving the maximum dose of each for an adult, and pointing out the effects of an <i>over-dose</i> .
11	No. 6.—What are <i>counter irritants</i> . (a) Mention their medicinal uses and explain their mode of action in relieving pain. (b) Name three counter-irritants in ordinary use,—also the forms in which they are used, and the method of preparation.
11	No. 7.—Define the term <i>diuretic</i> . (a) Mention the well-known <i>peculiarity</i> about the action of diuretics, as a class, and also of Saline diuretics. (b) Compare the diuretic action of the following agents :— <i>Aqua. Digitalis. Turpentine</i>

A. MACKINNON, M.D., *Examiner*.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Time 2½ hours

1. Symptomatology of *Natrum Muriaticum*, in Detail.
2. The same of *Gelsemium*.
3. The same of *Chamomilla*.

4. Three leading characteristics each of Apis Mel, Arnica Mint, Baptisia, Carbo, Veg, Dioscorea, Ipecac, Lycopodium, Mercurius Cor, Podophyllum, Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Zinc.

5. What are the most reliable preparations of Apis, Dioscorea, and Digitalis, and why?

F. D. CANFIELD, M.D. *Examiner.*

Value | THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEÛTICS.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 15 | 1. What are the causes that give rise to dilatation of the Stomach? How would you recognise and treat a case. |
| 25 | 2. Describe the variations from the normal respiratory sounds that may be heard in auscultating a diseased chest, mention the pathological conditions that give rise to them and the diseases in which they occur. |
| 10 | 3. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Chorea? |
| 20 | 4. How would you distinguish an Epileptic Convulsion from any other (such as an Hysterical, Uræmic, or Simulated Convulsion)? Give directions for treatment during an Epileptic Fit, and during the intervals between them. |
| 15 | 5. Give directions for the treatment (dietetic and medicinal) of Diabetes. |
| 15 | 6. Mention the principal Anodynes and Hypnotics (distinguishing between each) commonly used, and the indications for the use of each. |

H. J. SAUNDERS, M.D., M.R.C.S, E., *Examiner*

PATHOLOGY,

Time 2 hours.

MEDICAL.

1. Tabulate the pathological changes in Acute Tubal Nephritis, and Scarlatina Nephritis, showing differences.
2. What skin diseases are due to the growth of Hyphomycetes or Moulds?
3. State briefly the methods of cultivating micro-organisms.

SURGICAL.

1. Describe the Adenomata. In what parts of the body are they found?
2. In acute suppuration, is the action due to a specific micro-organisms? Account for the presence of true pus.
3. Give the process and results of Osteitis.

H. J. SAUNDERS, M.D., M.R.C.S, Eng. *Examiner.*

MIDWIFERY, (OTHER THAN OPERATIVE) DISEASES OF WOMEN, PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours

1. Give the largest diameter of the pelvis at the Superior, Middle, and Inferior straits, and name the different varieties of deformity of the bony pelvis.
2. Give the treatment of Puerperal Convulsions.
3. Give the Prophylaxis and treatment of Mammary Abscess.
4. Give fully, the Prophylaxis of Puerperal Fever.
5. Give the Pathology and treatment of Dysmenorrhoea.
6. Give Etiology and treatment of Cholera Infantum.

W. J. WILSON, M.D., *Examiner.*

MIDWIFERY.—OPERATIVE.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Give methods of preventing rupture of Perinæum, and describe fully the management of the third stage of labor.
2. Give treatment of Post Partum Hemorrhage.
3. Give causes and treatment of prolapse of the cord.
4. Give indications for Plugging the Vagina, and describe the operation.
5. Treat a face presentation, first position, and describe the passage of the head from its entrance at the brim until it passes the pelvic outlet.

W. J. WILSON, M.D., *Examiner*

SURGERY OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Define the following terms: Aneurismal Varix, Ganglion, Nævus, Reaction, Shock, Spina Bifida.
2. Give the symptoms of Acute Synovitis of the Knee Joint and the first stage of Morbus Coxarius, and distinguish the knee-pain of hip disease and the pain of knee-joint disease.
3. Give a description of the causes and treatment of dislocation of the Shoulder-Joint. What is the longest period in old dislocation of this joint that you would consider efforts at reduction practicable? And what are the dangers?
4. Treat the following: Shock, Burns, Traumatic Gangrene and Erysipelas.
5. Give a short description of the methods in use in Surgery for the prevention of Sepsis.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner.*

SURGERY.—OPERATIVE.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Describe the different methods and the dangers of operating on Hæmorrhoids.
2. Give the operative treatment for Fissure, and Fistula-in-Ano.
3. Describe four methods of operating for Single Incomplete, one for Complete, and one for Double Hare-Lip. Give diagrams.
4. Describe the operation for ligature of the third portion of the Left Subclavian Artery, and mention the conditions calling for the operation.
5. Describe the operation for stricture of the Lachrymal Passages and treat Hemorrhage from the Intercostal Artery and Internal Jugular and Axillary Veins.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. In a fracture of both bones of the Forearm near the middle, what would be the deformity and how would it be produced.
2. Give the situation relations and ligaments of the Spleen and its blood and nerve supply.
3. Describe the Lachrymal Apparatus and the Eustachian Tube.
4. Give the course and relations of the External Iliac artery and the Collateral circulation if ligated.
5. Describe the Annular ligament around the Ankle and the Plantar fascia.

W. WAUGH, M.D., *Examiner.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Traumatic Tetanus. Discuss the following :
 - (a) Class of wounds most frequently followed by Tetanus.
 - (b) In fatal Tetanus following injury produced by an assailant, is he (the assailant) legally responsible for the death.
 - (c) In fatal Tetanus following a slight injury, what points would you notice in an effort to determine whether the disease was due to the injury or arose from other causes.
2. Distinguish between the phenomena of Intra-uterine and Atmospheric Putrefaction.
3. Mention signs of recent delivery in the living, and discuss their relative diagnostic value.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, M.D., *Examiner.*

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Time 1½ hours.

1. Prescribe a dietary suitable in each of the following diseases, also mentioning articles of ordinary diet which should be avoided in each giving reasons : (a) Diabetes, (b) Bright's Disease, (c) Typhoid Fever.

2. Draw a diagram of a Hospital ward containing twenty beds, giving dimensions and indicating location of beds, windows, closet and bath, provisions for ventilation and heating with explanations.

3. Mention the more common impurities found in water, giving their source, means of detection and maximum amount of each per gallon that may be present without rendering it unfit for drinking.

W. J. HUNTER, EMORY, M.D., *Examiner.*



Spring Examinations - 1891.



ANATOMY.

Time 2½ hours.

1. Describe the Orbit.
2. Give dissection necessary to expose the Posterior Tibial Artery in its whole extent, and give also its relations.
3. Describe formation of the Brachial Plexus, and name its branches.
4. Describe and give the relations of the Thoracic Duct.

F. LEM. GRASETT, F.R.C.S.E., *Examiner.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

Time 2½ hours.

1. Give the chemical composition of Milk, White blood cells, Red blood cells, and Serum.
What circumstances tend to retard or prevent the clotting of blood?
2. Give the origin, termination, position in the spinal cord, and functions of the Direct Pyramidal, and Posterior Median Tracts. Mention two methods by which the course of nerve fibres in the spinal cord may be ascertained.
3. Describe the nervous mechanism of respiration. What two classes of events influence the activity of the respiratory centre? Give examples of each.
4. Describe the circulation in the Brain, Kidneys and Spleen, and explain the advantages derived from the peculiar arrangement of the blood vessels in each case.
5. Give all the evidence favoring the view, that heat production, and heat loss, in the human body, are under the control of the Nervous System.
6. What is the cause of dichrotism of the pulse. Under what conditions is it most marked?

A. S. FRASER, M.D., *Examiner.*

CHEMISTRY.

Time 2½ hours.

1. The elements are generally divided into two classes, *metals* and *non-metals*. Give the reasons for such a division. In which class would you place the following elements, and why? Hydrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony.

2. What is the constitution of pure atmospheric air? What impurities are commonly found in it in cities, and how may they be detected?
3. What is Nessler's solution, how is it prepared, and what is it used for?
4. A sample of drinking water gave the following results on analysis:

<i>Color very slightly turbid.</i>	<i>Parts per million</i>
Total solids	94.00
Chlorine	22.20
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.25
Free Ammonia	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.07
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes	0.06
" " 4 hours	0.15

Explain what is meant by each item in the above; and what report would you make on the desirability of using the water for drinking purposes?

5. How would you proceed to analyse a sample of cow's milk to determine whether or not it had been watered; and what minimum results would satisfy you as to its purity?

6. What is *starch*? Describe the chemical changes it under-goes in its passage through the animal body.

7. To what objections is Fehling's test for sugar in urine liable? Describe any method for the quantitative estimation of *urea* in urine.

8. How may *normal propyl alcohol* be prepared from *ethyl alcohol*; and what is its relation to *dimethyl carbinol*?

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B., (TOR.) *Examiner.*

TOXICOLOGY.

Time 1 hour.

1. Give the symptoms and treatment of *Muscarin* poisoning
2. How would you proceed to examine the viscera in a supposed case of *Strychnin* poisoning, and what tests would prove its presence?
3. What treatment would you adopt in a case of acute poisoning where the nature of the poison is unknown?
4. Give the symptoms, mode of death, and post-mortem appearances of chronic *Phosphorus* poisoning.

GEO. ACHESON, M.A., M.B., (TOR.) *Examiner.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Value
25

Time 2½ hours.

I. POTASSIUM.

- (a) Classify all its salts according to medicinal action.
- (b) Mention those that are used for internal administration, with the ordinary dose of each for an adult.
- (c) Name those not so administered, and their uses.

- 10 2. CAMPHORA
 (a) How is it obtained? and where?
 (b) Mention its preparations, the dose of each, and the medicinal action.
- 15 3. What is an *infusion*? Give directions for making infusions. Mention their usual strength and dose.
 Give the composition of the following:
Pil. Aloes et Ferri.
" Rhei Co.
" Saponis Co.
- 15 4. Compare the action of *Oleum Ricini*, *Oleum Tiglii* and *Elaterium*. Mention the ordinary adult dose of each, and the effects produced by an over-dose.
- 25 5. OPIUM.
 Give the name of the plant from which it is obtained, and mention the countries in which it grows. Describe briefly the manner of preparing the crude opium of commerce. What are the most common adulterations, and by what methods can they be detected? What percentage of morphine does a fairly pure sample contain? What is its medicinal action? (a) In small doses? (b) In large doses? What are the effects of an *over-dose*? Name the various *active principles* it contains, and give the dose of those most commonly used.
 The dose of opium in powder.
- 10 6. CARBOLIC ACID.
 (a) Mention its synonyms. From what source is it obtained? (b) Give the dose for internal administration. Mention its other uses. (c) Give the name and medicinal action of its *derivatives*.

A. MACKINNON, M.D., *Examiner*.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Time 2½ hours.

1. Symptomatology of Aconitum Nap.
2. Of Belladonna.
3. Of China.
4. Of Bryonia Alba as regards the Cranial, Thoracic and Abdominal Cavities.
5. Give at least three characteristics of Actæa Rac, Antimonium Tart, Hydrastis, Kali Bichromic, Baptisia, Gelsemium, Ipecac, Nux Vomica, Podophyllum Pelt, Sulphur, Pulsatilla.

F. D. CANFIELD, M.D., *Examiner*.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.

Time 2½ hours.

1. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Tubercular Meningitis.
2. Name, without describing, those diseases in which Albuminuria is a prominent symptom, and give suitable treatment in each.

3. Diagnose Hepatic and Renal Colic, and simple Ileus from each other, and from Inflammatory disturbance in the same situations.

4. Diagnose between Croupous and Catarrhal Pneumonia.

5. Describe the symptoms, course, and prognosis in Posterior Spinal Sclerosis.

6. State the indications for the use of the Alkalies and their Carbonates (Potash, Soda and Lithia), and why in certain cases, one should be used rather than another.

H. J. SAUNDERS, M.D., *Examiner*.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Time 2½ hours

1. Diagnosis, Prognosis, Course, Duration, and treatment of those diseases giving rise to enlargement of the Liver with slight Jaundice.

2. Where may Dropsy be found and to what is it due? Give Diagnosis and treatment of Diseases having this Symptom.

3. Diagnosis, Course, Duration, and Treatment of Erysipelas?

4. What information can be gained from (a) Tongue, (b) Pulse, (c) Temperature, in disease?

5. Diagnose the Essential Fevers. Give indications for Alcohol in their treatment.

F. D. CANFIELD, M.D., *Examiner*.

PATHOLOGY.

MEDICAL.

Time 2 hours.

1. Name without describing the morbid processes to which all the organs of the body are liable.

2. Mention the causes, and describe the forms of Acute Endocarditis.

3. Describe the appearances, macroscopical and microscopical, of tubercle of the lungs in an uncomplicated case

SURGICAL.

1. Distinguish arteritis, endarteritis and atheroma.

2. Give the cause, structure and course of Lupus Vulgaris.

3. From what does pathological pigmentation result?

H. J. SAUNDERS, M.D., *Examiner*

MIDWIFERY.—OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

Time 2½ hours

1. Diagnose and treat a case of Broncho-Pneumonia in a child 3 years old.

2. Name the causes and give preventive treatment of abortion.

3. Give treatment of albuminuria of Pregnancy and name the blood changes due to the pregnant state.

4. What is the Pathology and treatment of Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.
5. Give indications for Ergot, Quinine, Chloroform, Chloral and Opium, and name the dangers of Ergot.

W. J. WILSON, M.D., *Examiner.*

MIDWIFERY.—OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.
PUERPERAL AND INFANTILE DISEASES.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Time 2½ hours.

1. Diagnosis and Symptoms of Pregnancy before fourth month.
2. Treatment of Nausea and vomiting of Pregnancy.
3. Cause, course and treatment of Puerperal Septicæmia.
4. Causes and preventatives of sudden death in labor and the puerperal state.

F. D. CANFIELD, M.D., *Examiner.*

MIDWIFERY.—OPERATIVE.

Time 2½ hours.

1. Diagnose and treat a case of Placenta Prævia at the 7th month.
2. Describe Podalic Version and give the management of the after coming head.
3. Give indications for Forceps, Turning, Craniotomy, Cæsarian Séction, and Porro's operation.
4. You are called to a case of Shoulder Presentation, Os dilated two inches, Membranes unruptured. How will you arrive at your diagnosis, and what treatment will you pursue?
5. What are the indications for the induction of premature labor.

W. J. WILSON, M.D., *Examiner.*

SURGERY.—OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

1. Give the symptoms of the dislocations of the hip-joint and the reduction by manipulation of the most frequent one.
2. Enumerate the diseases and common injuries that occur in and about the knee-joint from a transverse section passing through the upper boundary of the Synovial pouch to a transverse section just beneath the insertion of the Sartorius. Give the symptoms and treatment of any two of them.
3. Give the causes and treatment (other than operative) of delayed union in fractures.
4. Describe Pott's Disease of the Spine and Pott's Fracture.
5. How are Myopia and Hypermetropia detected with Ophthalmoscope? Define the following terms: Glaucoma, Leucoma, Trachoma, Staphyloma, Lordosis, Torticollis.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner.*

SURGERY.—OTHER THAN OPERATIVE.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Causes and treatment of non-union in fractures.
2. Diagnosis, Pathology, and treatment of Morbus Coxæ.
3. Causes, Diagnosis, Pathology, and treatment of Pyæmia and Septicæmia, also Preventive Treatment.
4. Kinds, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Gangrene.
5. Indications for resection of a joint.

F. D. CANFIELD, M.D., *Examiner.*

SURGERY.—OPERATIVE.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Describe the surgical treatment of Aneurisms. Give in detail the methods applicable to the treatment of Popliteal and Carotid Aneurisms. Specify the dangers of the various procedures.
2. Describe the operation for the removal of the breast and contents of the Axillia. Specify the dangers, and give the after treatment.
3. Describe the methods of Skin-grafting.
4. Describe two methods of amputating at the Shoulder-joint. Dress antiseptically, and give the after treatment.
5. Give the indications for, the dangers, and a description of the following operations: Iridectomy, Anrygdalotomy, Trephining the Mastoid Process. The surgical procedures for Pleuritic Effusions.

W. BURT, M.D., *Examiner.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Time $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours.

1. Give the relations of the Stomach and its vascular and nerve supply
2. What structures would be injured in a Sub-clavicular dislocation of the head of the Humerus.
3. In a fracture of the femur 4 inches below the great trochanter, what would be the deformity. how would it be produced, and how would you reduce it?
4. Give the extent of the Mammary gland in the Adult female, its coverings and the vessels and nerves that supply it.
5. Give the parts divided in the operation of Median Lithotomy.

W. WAUGH, *Examiner.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Time $2\frac{1}{4}$ Hours.

1. State the common characteristics of *feigned* as opposed to those of *real* insanity.
2. You are called upon by a Coroner to make a post-mortem examination of the body of a woman suspected to have died after abortion at about the sixth week of pregnancy. In your report show clearly that there had been neither abortion nor pregnancy, but that deceased had died during progress of natural menstruation,
3. Mention the signs of recent delivery (a) in the living, (b) in the dead.
4. What constitutes rigor mortis? Mention circumstances and conditions
 - (a) which may hasten its advent
 - (b) " delay "
 - (c) " shorten its duration
 - (d) " prolong "

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, M.D., *Examiner.*

SANITARY SCIENCE.

Time $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. State the two great classes into which all food is divided, giving the natural sources and ultimate use of each, and state the effect likely to be produced by a diet in which there is an excessive preponderance of either class.
2. Mention the principal sources of Atmospheric Electricity, and state how the electrical condition of the atmosphere may be ascertained.
3. What do you understand by "Zymotic Diseases" Mention the principal means by which this class of diseases are spread, and the most important precautions to be taken for the prevention of the same.

W. J. HUNTER EMORY, M.D., *Examiner.*

PROCEEDINGS
AT MEETING OF
MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO,
IN JUNE, 1891.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9th, 1891.

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario met this day Tuesday, the 9th of June, 1891, at 2 p.m. in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

The President, Dr. Moore, in the chair, called the Council to order. The Registrar called the roll; all present excepting Sir James Grant, Drs. Britton, Henry, Oliphant, Shaw. Shortly after Drs. Britton, Henry and Shaw took their seats.

Dr. Moore now addressed the Council as follows :—

To the members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN : Since we last met one year has rolled around and been numbered with the past. It is most gratifying to know that the grim monster death has not invaded our ranks.

The past twelve months have been eventful ones for this Council, eventful ones for the profession, and I may say eventful ones for the public, from an educational point of view.

During the latter part of 1890 and the early weeks of 1891 the medical profession became very much interested in the discovery of Prof. Koch. While the secular press seized every item pertaining to the discovery with an eagerness that betokens the welcome to be given to, and the hosiannas to be sung in praise of the one who may discover the means that will prevent or cure this dire disease—tuberculosis.

Hundreds of physicians journeyed to Berlin to gain a knowledge of this wonderful fluid, and it is with pride that I say several medical men

from this Province wended their way to Germany's capital to investigate and procure a knowledge of tuberculin.

It is pleasing to me as I am sure it is to every member of this Council to know that a goodly number of our professional brethren in this Province are lovers of science, lovers of accurate minute technical skill, and willing to devote their time, abilities and finances to increase their knowledge of that which will alleviate or cure the sufferings of their fellow creatures. I must here digress and in my feeble way say a word in praise of and in so doing I feel that I voice the opinion of every member of this Council when I say that the action of Mr. William Mulock, M. P. of this city, is deserving of the praise and commendation of the profession and the public for his munificent and philanthropic act in sending Prof. Ramsay Wright to Berlin at his own expense, to obtain a knowledge of the manufacture and proper method of using Koch's lymph.

I hope this act may have the effect of stimulating men of means to devote more of their wealth to the furtherance of medical science that pain may be lessened and life prolonged.

The boons that our illustrious predecessors conferred upon the public and the profession by the founding of this College and its Council has never been properly understood or appreciated. If it were this College would be the most popular of any of our educational institutions. By the establishment of this College power was given whereby we could secure for the public a class of medical practitioners of excellent attainments. I think I am safe in saying that this Council has not failed in the discharge of its duty. Much has been given to this Council and much will be expected from it. Let us see that there shall be no cause for complaint even from the most exacting and progressive of our brethren. No act of ours should show a retrograde step; everyone should be characterized by a desire to do that which is in the interest of our profession and which will contribute to the public good. This we owe to the public, to the profession and to this young and progressive country. It is pleasing to know that we have the sympathy and concurrence of the Universities of this Province in our every endeavor to make the knowledge of medicine more accurate profound and feasible. The medical schools as a rule hail with pleasure and willingly comply with all scientific advances made by this body.

Your legislative committee have discharged their duties I think very satisfactorily, and right here permit me to say that we were met in a friendly manner by the members of the Ontario Legislature. I should say from the whole House we received kindness and courtesy and a desire to help us in all that they considered was in the public interest. Our best thanks are due to Dr. McKay, M. L. A., Ingersoll, Ontario, who

had our bill in charge and who guided it through the various stages with singular ability to a successful termination.

Your committee appointed to revise the Curriculum have prepared a lengthy report in which will be found a goodly number of changes and improvements.

I am pleased to be able to state that your committee on discipline were not required to meet. Their good work of one year ago proving a sufficient deterrent to evil-doers.

The executive committee were not required to meet which is also a cause for congratulation. Everything has gone smoothly during the past year and I trust this state of affairs may continue. The Council will not be financially crippled in the future as it has been in the past and some needed changes can therefore be made.

I wish to thank you each and all for your kindness and assistance during my term of office. Before I take my seat, before I give place to my successor in office, I wish to allude to our national loss. In sadness I say that Canada's greatest and most loved son is now no more. The peer of any statesman now rests from his labors, he has gone and forever. The great and grand old man sleeps his last sleep. His hand will no more be raised in defence of his country. His voice will never again be heard pleading his country's cause. His unerring judgment will no longer guide and direct the ship of state; but his imprint will ever remain upon Canada's fair face. Sir John was truly a wonderful man; he was not a type; he stands alone; he had no equals, and he will have no successors. No man had greater courage, keener wit, or kindlier humor. He was single in heart and complex in brain. While the world lasts civilization will hold his name in honour.

I will now call upon the Council to elect a President.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Dr. Williams be President.

Resolved that Dr. Day cast the "ballot."

The President declared result of ballot as follows: Dr. Williams elected President.

Dr. Moore now retired and Dr. Williams took his seat as President and thanked the Council for the honor conferred upon him, and requested the Council to elect a Vice-President and officers.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Bergin, that Dr. Fowler be Vice-President.

Resolved that Dr. Campbell cast the "ballot."

The President reported result of the ballot and declared Dr. Fowler elected.

Dr. Fowler addressed the Council and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred.

Moved by Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that Dr. R. A. Pyne be Registrar for this Council for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Philip, that Dr. W. T. Aikins be re-appointed Treasurer for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Moore, that B. B. Osler, Esq., Q.C., be appointed Solicitor of the Council for ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Fenwick, that the following gentlemen be the committee to strike the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, viz. : Drs. Day, Harris, Bergin, Moore, Logan, Britton. Orr and the mover and seconder.—Carried.

The committee to strike standing committees to meet at once and report.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet again in 30 minutes.

The Medical Council met in pursuance of motion of adjournment at 3.30 p.m.

The president in the chair called the Council to order and asked if the committees to strike standing committees for the year were prepared to report.

Dr. Day, presented report of the committee to strike standing committees, which on motion was received.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the report be now considered.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Fenwick, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the report be referred to a committee of the whole. Lost, original motion adopted.

Report considered, Dr. Geikie, addressed the Council and protested against the composition of the Education Committee.

Drs. Philips and Britton, addressed the Council.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Bergin, that the report be adopted.—Carried.

To the President and members of the Ontario Medical Council.

GENTLEMEN : Your committee appointed to strike standing committee for ensuings year, beg to recommend as follows : (for composition of committees see page 7 of this Announcement.)

NOTICES OF MOTION—NONE.

Communications petitions, etc, to the Council were now read by the

Registrar, and referred by the President to the proper committees to take cognizance of the same.

INQUIRIES.

Dr. Campbell asked for an interpretation of the act as to whether members could be registered as practising midwifery only.

After some discussion it was moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Day, that the matter be referred to the committee on rules and regulations, who are directed to report to the Council upon the subject.
—Carried

Dr. Thorburn presented and read report of the legislation committee, which on motion was read and received.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report of legislation committee be adopted.—Carried.

Dr. Bergin presented report of the curriculum committee, which on motion was received.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report of the committee appointed at the annual meeting of last year to consider the curriculum of the College be considered on Thursday next and referred to a committee of the whole.—Carried.

Legislation committee report adopted as follows :—

To the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN : Your committee on legislation beg to report as follows : That the resolution of Drs. Rogers and Campbell which was referred to this committee by the Council in June last which asks to amend the 19th section of the Ontario Medical Act *re* University Art Matriculation.

Your committee deemed it wise to ask for more thorough control of the preliminary examination taken by medical students in Ontario, as the preliminary of their professional studies, than the 19th section of Act gives the Council.

The legislative assembly did not grant the amendment as presented to deal with the subject of matriculation, yet the Council have secured power to have more thoroughly under their control the entrance examination for the study of medicine, and are now in a position to increase the standard of matriculation should the Council deem it desirable.

The instructions as to petitioning for power to increase the annual fee was asked for and not granted.

The legislative assembly have granted the Council power to erase the name of any member of the College who refuses or neglects to pay the annual assessment after due notice.

The legislative assembly have also granted some other portions of the Bill presented which will more thoroughly complete the machinery of the Council in carrying out the Medical Act and amendments thereto

Your committee had the Bill prepared by the Solicitor of the College and have endeavoured to carry out the instructions of the Council, and have sought for the legislation, that the Medical Council directed, and what the committee believes to be in the interest of the public and the profession of medicine.

A copy of the Bill to amend the Ontario Medical Act as passed in April, 1891, is appended hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

BILL

An Act to Amend the Ontario Medical Act.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows :—

1. Section 19 of the *Ontario Medical Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

(19) Graduates in Arts in any university in Her Majesty's Dominion shall not be required to pass the preliminary examination. Provided always that where the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons adopts a lower standard for matriculation than graduation in arts, such standard shall conform to the curriculum of the universities in the Province for the academic year to which such standard applies, or to the course of study prescribed for junior or senior matriculation in arts, or to the examinations prescribed by the Department of Education for the leaving examinations of high schools.

2. Section 48 of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word "he" at the end of the fourth line thereof, the words "produces to the court a certificate that he."

3. Sub-section 1 of section 35 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "a judge or of a court of competent jurisdiction" in the 5th and 6th lines thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words "any of the Divisions of the High Court of Justice."

4. Sub-section 1 of section 36 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "as to the facts therein stated" in the 7th line thereof

5. Section 37 of the said Act is amended by striking out the word

"judge" in the 6th line thereof and inserting the word "division" in lieu thereof.

6. Section 38 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "upon payment of the sum of five cents per folio."

7. The said Act is amended by inserting therein the following as sections 38*a* and 38*b* :—

38*a* Upon any inquiry under section 34 of this Act either party may without leave or order obtain and issue from and out of any Division of the High Court of Justice for Ontario a subpoena commanding the attendance and examination of any witness and also the production of any documents, production of which could be compelled at a trial, to and before the committee and at the time and place mentioned in the subpoena, and disobedience to the subpoena shall be deemed a contempt of court, but the person whose attendance is required shall be entitled to the like conduct money and payment of expenses and for loss of time as for and upon attendance at a trial

38*b* In case of the erasure of a name under the preceding provisions of this Act the council may direct the costs of, and incidental to such erasure to be paid by the party whose name has been directed to be erased, which costs shall first be taxed by one of the taxing officers of the High Court, upon whose certificate execution may issue for the collection of such costs by the collège, out of any of the Divisions of the High Court as upon a judgment in an action in such court.

8. The said Act is amended by inserting therein the following as section 41*a* :—

41*a*—(1) Every registered medical practitioner shall obtain from the Registrar, annually before the last day of December in each year, a certificate under the seal of the college, that he is a duly registered medical practitioner.

(2) Upon payment of all fees and dues payable by such medical practitioner to the said college the Registrar shall write his name on the margin of the certificate and the date thereof, and the certificate shall be deemed to be issued only from such date, provided, nevertheless, that any fees properly charged during the time in which any practitioner's name was erased from the register, under this Act, shall be legally recoverable upon the production of the certificate of registration at the time of suit.

(3) No certificate shall be issued to any practitioner who is indebted to the college for any sums payable to the college, nor until the annual fee for such certificate prescribed by the statute and the by-laws of the college is paid.

(4) If a practitioner omits to take out such annual certificate he shall not be entitled thereto until he pays to the college the certificate fee as aforesaid together with any other fees or dues which he owes to the college.

(5) After twelve month's default in taking out such certificate, and if two month's notice of such default be given by registered letter addressed to the registered address of such defaulter, the Registrar shall, if payment has not been made by the defaulter, erase the name of the medical practitioner so in default from the register, and the provisions of this Act as to unregistered medical practitioners shall forthwith apply.

(6) Such medical practitioner may, unless otherwise disqualified under this Act, at any time after his name is so erased by the Registrar, obtain re-registration by applying to the Registrar and paying up the fees and dues due the college, under this Act, and taking out his certificate as herein provided and be thereupon re-instated to the full privileges enjoyed by other registered medical practitioners under this Act.

(9) Section 22 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

22. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep the register correct and in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the orders and regulations of the council, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and he shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this Act, and to enable the Registrar duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the register, to enquire whether he has ceased to practice or has changed his residence, and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register; provided always that the same shall be restored to the register on compliance with the other provisions of this Act.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Fenwick, that the following form a committee on credentials to whom shall be referred the cases of protested elections, said committee to investigate and report without delay, namely: Drs. Bray, Day, Philip, Moore, the mover and seconder.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Philip, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Sir James Grant be appointed by the Ontario Medical Council as the representative of that body at the funeral of the late Sir John A. MacDonald.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, resolved that the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario now as-

sembled desires to express its profound sorrow at the death of Sir John A. MacDonald, the Premier of this Dominion, and to express their deep sympathy with Lady MacDonald and the members of the Premier's family in their great bereavement.

Sir John A. MacDonald was chief among the distinguished men who undertook to establish within the lines of the British Empire a great free self governing Dominion on the northern half of this Continent.

The greater part of his long life was devoted to this work, and now on its completion in the fullness of fame and honor, and with a fresh lease of power just placed in his hands, he has suddenly passed away.

His death marks a period in our history ; let us hope that our future history may record the great and increasing peace and prosperity of this Dominion of which Sir John A. MacDonald was for so long a period a devoted public servant.

That the Registrar is directed to cause a copy of the above resolution to be engrossed and illuminated and forwarded to Lady MacDonald.—Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1891.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.



SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1891. 10 a.m.

The Medical Council met in accordance with motion for adjournment, the President in the chair called the Council to order.

The Registrar called the roll. All present except Drs. Bergin, Britton, Sir Jas. Grant, Orr, Rogers, Shaw. Shortly after Drs. Britton, Orr, Rogers and Shaw took their seats.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. Geikie *re* amending the Rules and Regulations By-law in certain particulars.

No. 2. Dr. Day *re* amending the Rules and Regulations By-law in certain particulars.

No. 3. Dr. Thorburn *re* vote of thanks to Dr. McKay, M.L.A., Ingersoll, Ontario.

No. 4. Dr. Harris *re* introducing By-law to appoint Discipline Committee

No. 5. Dr. Henry *re* defining section 34 of the amendment to the Ontario Medical Act, 1887.

No. 6. Dr. Philip *re* settlement of Ontario Medical Library Association as to amount of rent due.

No. 7. Dr. Philip *re* appointing of a prosecutor.

No. 8. Dr. Campbell *re* report of Discipline Committee upon case of B. H. Lemon.

No. 9. Dr. Fenwick *re* allowances to candidates for matriculation.

No. 10. Dr. Bergin *re* employment of a stenographer at discussion upon report of Curriculum Committee.

No. 11. Dr. Bergin *re* President and Vice-President being members of all committees.

No. 12. Dr. Bray *re* publication of new Register.

No. 13. Dr. Oliphant *re* publication of new Register and announcement.

No. 14. Dr. Harris *re* introducing By-law to levy annual assessment.

Dr. Philip presented and read 1st report of the Credential Committee which on motion was received.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the 1st report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted.—Carried.

Report adopted as follows :

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that Dr. James Fulton was duly elected for No. 2 division as representative in the Medical Council of Ontario for the remainder of the ensuing term.—Adopted,

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
President.

D. BERGIN,
Chairman.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Moore, that out of respect to the memory of the deceased Premier, whose funeral takes place at Ottawa to-day, when this Council adjourns it stands adjourned until 4 o'clock p.m. to-day.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1891, 4 p.m.

The Medical Council met, the President in the chair.

Registrar called the roll. All present excepting Sir Jas. Grant.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. Rogers *re* instructions to Registrar to send out certain papers.

No. 2. Dr. Rogers *re* amending the By-law on Rules and Regulations in certain particulars.

No. 3. Dr. Geikie *re* the defective enforcement of the "Anatomy Act."

The Registrar read communication from W. Groves, referred to Education Committee. Also petition *re* laying of asphalt pavement on Richmond street, referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Dr. Geikie, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the By-law to amend By-law No. 39, Rules and Regulations, of which the motion had been given be read a first time.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Geikie, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the By-law to amend By-law No. 39, be referred to the Committee of the Whole and read a second time.—Carried.

Dr. Bray in the chair. On motion committee rose, the President resumed the chair.

Dr. Bray presented the report of the Committee of the Whole upon By-law No. 39, Rules and Regulations, as follows :—

Your committee report the 1st and 2nd clauses lost, and the 3rd and last clause erased.

By-law to be known as No. 50 for amending By-law 39, Rules and Regulations.

Whereas, power hath been granted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws. Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted that By-law No. 39 is amended. 1st. At page 6 under the head of committees by substituting the word eleven instead of nine marked *b* education. 2nd. Also amended by adding : That every teaching medical body represented in this Council shall be represented on the Education Committee. 3rd. That the President and Vice-President of the Medical Council of Ontario be ex-officio members of all committees of the Council, special and standing, excepting the Discipline Committee.

First and 2nd clause lost ; 3rd erased. Report adopted.

J. A. WILLIAMS,
President.

J. L. BRAY,
Ch'm Com. Whole.

Dr. Bray moved the adoption of report of Committee of the Whole, seconded by Dr. Moore.—Carried.

Yeas and nays demanded and recorded as follows :—

Yeas—Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fulton, Henderson, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Moore, Oliphant, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Ruttan, Thorburn.

Nays—Fenwick, Fowler, Geikie, Harris, Henry.

Yeas—17. Nays—5.

Council granted Dr. Harris permission to present By-law to levy the annual assessment.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that the By-law for levying the annual assessment be now read a first time.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the by-law for levying annual assessment be referred to a Committee of the Whole and read a second time.—Carried.

Dr. Campbell in the chair. On motion committee rose. President resumed the chair.

Dr. Campbell presented report of the Committee of the Whole upon By-law 48 for levying the annual assessment. Adopted without amendment.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Day, that the By-law No. 48 for levying the annual assessment be now read a third time, passed,

numbered and signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College. —Carried as follows:—

By-law No. 48 for levying the annual assessment.

Whereas, power has been granted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore and it is hereby enacted that two dollars (\$2.00) of lawful money of Canada be levied upon each and every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, in accordance with Medical Act, 37 Vict. Chapter 30, revised Statutes of Ontario 142, for the ensuing year.

Committee of Whole report by-law adopted without amendment.

C. T. CAMPBELL, Ch'n Com. Whole.

Read a third time and adopted.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Dr. Fenwick resolution *re* matriculation referred by Council to Education Committee.

Moved by Dr. Thorburn, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the thanks of this Council are due and the same be hereby tendered to Dr. McKay, M.L.A. of Ingersoll, for the valuable services rendered to this body by that gentleman in taking charge of and conducting to a successful termination, the Bill entitled an Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act at the last meeting of the Ontario Legislature.—Carried.

Dr. Roger's amendment to the above resolution was by permission of the Council withdrawn.

Moved by Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the Council employ a stenographer to report the discussion on the report of the committee on Curriculum. After considerable discussion the motion was declared lost.

Dr. Oliphant gave notice of motion *re* printing of Register, &c.

Dr. Oliphant presented report of the printing committee, which on motion was received.

Moved by Dr. Philip, seconded by Dr. Logan, that W. Webb be re-appointed prosecutor for the Medical Council upon the same terms and conditions as last year.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again Thursday, the 11th of June, 1891, at 10 a.m.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1891, 10 a.m.

The Medical Council met in accordance with motion of adjournment, President in the chair. Registrar called the roll. All present excepting Sir James Grant.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Notices of motion—None.

No communications or petitions.

Moved by Dr. Geikie, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the Registrar be instructed to direct the attention of the Government of Ontario to the fact that the Anatomy Act of Ontario is not properly enforced, and to ask the Government to communicate with the various Inspectors of Anatomy throughout the Province directing their attention to the necessity of carrying out its provisions.

It is also to be pointed out to the Government that the better enforcement of this Act is indispensable in the interests of the public—as medical education can only be made thoroughly practical by having an ample supply of anatomical material furnished to the medical colleges.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that leave be now granted to introduce a by-law to appoint a committee for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act passed at the session of the Provincial Legislature, 1887, entitled an Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act, notice of which By-law has been duly given. That the said By-law be now introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the By-law to appoint the Committee on Discipline be referred to Committee of the Whole and read a second time.—Carried.

Dr. Day in the chair.

Committee rose, President resumed the chair. Dr. Day presented report of Committee of the Whole on By-law to appoint Discipline Committee.

Adopted in Committee of Whole without amendment.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Fenwick, that report of Committee of the Whole be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that the By-law

be read a third time, passed, numbered and signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.—Carried.

Read third time and adopted as follows :—

By-law No. 49, Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Under and by virtue of the powers and directions given by sub-section 2 of section 5 of chapter 121, 50th Victoria, entitled [an Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act, and enacts as follows :—

First—The committee for the purpose of said section shall consist of three members. Three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Second—The said committee shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed ; provided that any member of such committee appointed in any year shall continue to be a member of such committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

Third—The committee under the said section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

Fourth—Dr H. W. Day of Trenton, Ont., Dr. J. L. Bray of Chatham, Ont., Dr. G. Logan of Ottawa, Ont., are hereby appointed the committee for the purposes of said section for the ensuing year.

Read a third time.—Adopted.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
President.

H. W. DAY,
Ch'n Com. Whole

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Logan, that By-law No. 50 to amend By-law No. 39 be now read a first time.—Carried.

By-law read a first time.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Logan, that By-law No. 50 to amend By-law No. 39 be referred to Committee of the Whole and read a second time.—Carried.

By-law read a second time.

Dr. Moore in the chair.

Committee rose, President resumed the chair.

Dr. Thorburn presented report of Committee of the Whole upon By-law No. 50 to amend By-law No. 39, adopted as amended.

On motion report was received, and on motion adopted.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Logan, that By-law No. 50 be read a third time, passed, numbered and signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College.—Carried.

By-law read a third time and adopted as amended as follows :—

By-law No. 50 to amend By-law No. 39.

Whereas power has been granted to this Council by Act of the local Legislature of Ontario to pass by-laws and regulations for the governing of its proceedings, and whereas it is desirable to amend By-law No. 39.

Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted that said By-law No. 39 be amended as follows :—

Clause 1—That clause 7 under committees be amended by adding the words “ During the sittings of the Council ” after the word “ shall ” in the third line of said clause.

Clause 2—That a clause be added after clause 9 under committees as follows : That the President and Vice-President be ex-officio members of all committees of the Council, standing and special, excepting Committee on Discipline, and numbered clause 10.

Adopted in Committee of Whole.

Read a third time and adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.

V. H. MOORE,

Ch'n Com. Whole.

Enquiry by Dr. Orr asking for statement of expense connected with the Legislation Committee. R-ferred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Dr. Oliphant, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole upon report of Printing Committee.—Carried.

Dr. Thorburn in the chair. Committee rose, President resumed the chair.

Dr. Thorburn presented report of Committee of the Whole adopting report as amended.

Moved by Dr. Oliphant, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on report of the Printing Committee be adopted as amended as follows.—Carried.

To the Medical Council :

GENTLEMEN : Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report that your directions have been carried out. The annual Announcement was printed as usual, tenders now in the hands of the Registrar were received, the lowest one being accepted, and your committee ask that the chairman of the Property Committee together with the chairman of the Printing Committee and the Registrar be authorized to make arrangements providing for the printing of the examination papers and other printed matter of the Council under the supervision of the Registrar, provided that the expenses of same be not materially increased.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. OLIPHANT, Ch'm Printing Com.

Adopted as amended. Adopted in Committee of the Whole as amended.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.

J. THORBURN,

Ch'm Com. Whole.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the motion to consider the report of the Curriculum Committee at this morning's sitting be withdrawn, and that the consideration be made the first order of the day for this afternoon's sitting.—Carried.

Council adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m. Thursday, June 11th, 1891.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1891, 2 p.m.

Medical Council met in accordance with motion of adjournment, the President in the chair, called the Council to order.

The Registrar called the roll. All present excepting Sir James Grant.

Dr. Aikins the Treasurer asked permission to present his financial report. Granted and referred to the Finance Committee.

In accordance with a former resolution of the Council Dr. Bergin presented the report of the Curriculum Committee and addressed the Council as follows :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

It becomes my duty to present to you to-day the report of the Committee which was appointed on the 13th of June of last year, by resolution, which reads as follows :

Moved by Dr. Bergin, and resolved, That the Registrar be directed to place himself in communication with the authorities of the Canadian and British Universities and medical colleges, and obtain their views as to the necessity if any for a higher standard of preliminary and medical education, and also obtain curricula of the leading universities on the continent of Europe ; and, further, that a committee be appointed to whom shall be submitted the information so obtained, said committee to frame a report, a copy of which shall be supplied to each member of the Council at least two weeks in advance of the next annual meeting.—Carried.

Sir, The Committee, on assembling, did me the honor to appoint me Chairman, and, for that reason, I suppose, I am asked to give to you to-day the reasons which influenced the Committee in framing the report

which has been handed to the Registrar, and which it shall be my duty to read to you, after I have made, what I conceive to be the necessary statement. In making this statement I must ask the consideration of the Council for more than one reason ; physically, owing to a cold I contracted the other day, and which has been followed by a bronchial difficulty, I am not in a fair condition to speak at the length that I conceive this subject demands ; and again, knowing my inability to do justice to the subject, I hoped to obtain the services of the late President, Dr. Moore, who can do much more justice to the subject than I can, but for reasons, which no doubt are good and sufficient, he desires that the statement should be made by me.

I call your attention at the outset to the resolution of last year, in order that you may at once understand that the report, which is placed before you, is not the emanation merely of the individuals forming the committee, but is the result of the serious thought of the Council for several years past, that it was desirable to make a great, I may say, a radical change in the Curriculum of this Council.

We have been in the habit, in many ways, in this country, of looking to the mother-land for precedents in almost every matter, but to the shame of the mother-land, I must say in this matter, the medical education of Great Britain has been behind all the other countries of Europe. We, in this Province of Ontario, recognizing this as we did years ago, led by such able men as Dr. Aikins, Dr. Wright, the late Dr. Brouse and many others whose names are familiar to you ; we, I say, made an effort to raise the profession from the slough to which it had sunk, and the outcome of the efforts of those great men was this Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

They laid strong and deep the foundation for a wise, prudent, dignified and learned medical profession in Ontario ; a profession that would command the respect and the confidence of the public. not only of Ontario, but of the whole Dominion, aye and of the neighboring republic ; and I think, we can say without being accused at all events of being over zealous in the praise of ourselves and of our profession, that the medical men of Ontario stand as high in the esteem of the profession in Great Britain and the United States as the members of the profession in those countries do.

We have found within the past eight or ten years that at all events the standard of preliminary education was not up to the times. When I first entered the Council I suggested to the Educational Committee, and I think on the floor of the Council Chamber, that the time had come when we might well ask if not a degree in arts, a matriculation such as obtained in the universities. That I was laughed at goes without saying, I suggested again the next year ; and the next year, to be received almost in the same way ; and I did begin to think at last that I was ahead of the times very many years. But there came another, my friend

on my left, who was President of our Council last year, who took up the same view and made the same propositions ; I think Dr. Day followed him, and another and another until last year it culminated in the resolution, which I have just read to you, and under which the Educational Committee met and the report was framed which is now on the table. I need not say to you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that we have given to this subject the most anxious thought ; that we have studied carefully the documents placed before us. We have given the closest attention to everything that we thought bore at all, directly or indirectly, on the subject. We felt that the Council had placed in our hands really the future of the profession of Ontario, in a very great measure. We felt that any false step made by us would interfere probably with the progress of the profession. We felt that if we halted we would not be advancing the great interests of the profession nor would we be placing it before the public in the light ~~that~~ would give increased confidence by the public in the young men, who are to come after us. We felt that we ought at least, after having before us the Curricula of the various universities of Great Britain, the Curricula of the leading universities and schools of medicine in the United States, and the Curricula of the continent in Europe, to adopt such a Curriculum as that which the Medical Council of Great Britain has proposed to the medical schools of the Empire, and which will come into force in the year 1892.

We recognized, as did the Medical Council of Great Britain, that we were taking a step, and a very long step, forward. In many respects, particularly in our preliminary education, we were in advance of the medical schools of Great Britain, very far in advance of some of them, and therefore the step was a much longer one for the Medical Council of Great Britain than that which we proposed to the Council of Ontario, that it should take to-day.

In submitting this report we ask you to consider that as the result of our labor and of our close application, we are convinced that we are offering to the Council the best measure which, we think, can, or ought to be, at the present moment submitted ; but at the same time we do not submit it to you as a cast-iron instrument, one from which nothing can be taken, to which nothing can be added, and no part of which can be varied ; but, we submit it to you for your best judgment, in the belief that we have laid down principles which must commend themselves to you ; and we have placed them in a shape which, if not exactly as every member of the Council might have placed them himself, is in a shape that we think will meet the approval of the Council as a general principle. And where a change in the wording, or the estimation of a subject, or a change in the detail is proposed, I have no doubt that the members of the Committee are prepared equally with me to meet such suggestions in the best possible spirit.

We do not for a moment suppose that we monopolize the good sense

or wisdom, or intelligence of this Council ; on the contrary, we believe at any rate, we have endeavored to show to the Council, that we are endeavoring to carry out, in good faith, the work which the Council submitted to us.

The Registrar, in accordance with the instructions contained in the resolution of the Council, put himself in communication with the Universities of Toronto of Trinity, of Queen's in Ontario, and I daresay of London, I think very likely, although I have no report from the University at London and the University of McGill College, in the Province of Quebec. I have the reports of these Universities before me and although it will occupy a little time, yet it is so necessary I think to the thorough understanding of this question, and that each member may have a clear appreciation of the views of these universities, I shall read the salient portion of them. I have here a copy of an extract of Minute of the Board of Medical Studies of Queen's University, dated April 20th, 1891 : " The Board received a report from the Committee appointed to consider the Medical Council's Curriculum of study, which, having been considered and amended, was adopted as follows :—

" The Committee suggest : 1. That the number of Didactic lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, be reduced from 200 to 100 in each subject, in order to leave time for practical study in these and kindred subjects.

One of the first propositions made at the meeting of the committee, when the Curriculum of professional study was before it, was the question of lessening Didactic lectures. It was felt by the Committee that the feeling throughout the medical world within the last few years was very much opposed to the continuance of the system of Didactic lectures. It was felt that too much time was occupied in these lectures by the Professors and too little time for the digestion of these lectures left to the students. Without going further into that subject now let me say that, believing this to be correct, the committee have recommended that the course of 100 lectures hitherto followed shall be abandoned and that it shall be reduced to 50 lectures and that the three months' course, usually of 50 lectures, shall be also reduced one-half ; this will give to the students time to digest the lectures to which they have been listening during the day and it will also give them time for practice and for laboratory work.

It is the opinion, you know, of the very highest authorities in the great schools of Great Britain, and of France, and of Germany, and of Austria, and of Italy, and of Spain, and in Sweden more than all, that less than four hours a day of study given for a long period of time is none too few.

The Chairman here asks Dr. Bergin if 200 are the number of lectures required by this Council and what the proposition is.

Dr. Bergin : The number of lectures are 100,—200 in two courses on same subjects.

The proposition is to reduce the 100 lectures to 50, and the 50 course to 25.

I am reading now from the Minutes of Queen's University. Queen's University has recognized this, as the Committee of the Council has also recognized it. Queen's University recommends further: 2. That in each subject there shall be two course of lectures, a junior and a senior, and that the lectures of the senior course shall be different from those of the junior, as suggested in the appended Schedule.

3. That Comparative Anatomy and Comparative Physiology and Bacteriology be added to the Curriculum.

4. That pass Matriculation Physics be required of Matriculants ; or that candidates be required to take Junior Physics in Arts, in the first year of their course.

5. That the Departmental Pass Matriculation which has been accepted by the Universities for Arts, should be required for Medical Matriculation.

The Board adopted the Report and instructed the Secretary to forward a copy of it to Dr. Pyne, Registrar of the Medical Council of Ontario."

Extracted from the Minutes of the Board *re* Medical Studies, by Geo. Bell L.L.D., Secretary Queen's College.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

ANATOMY.—Junior, 3 hours a week, bones, muscles, &c. Senior, 2 hours a week, nerves, organs, &c.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Junior, 3 hours ; Senior, 2 hours. Physiological Chemistry, 1 hour.

HISTOLOGY.—Normal, 1 hour ; Pathological, 1 hour.

CHEMISTRY.—Junior, 3 hours ; Senior, 2 hours. Practical, 3 hours.

BOTANY.—30 lectures.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Junior, 3 hours, Senior 2 hours ;
Therapeutics and Medical Pharmacy.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Junior, 2 hours ; Senior, 3 hours.

SURGERY.—Junior 2 hours ; Senior 3 hours.

OBSTETRICS &c.—5 hours.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—Unchanged.

CLINICAL SURGERY—Unchanged.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE &c.—Unchanged.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—2 hours. Lectures, 3 hours practical.

PATHOLOGY.—2 hours, lectures.

BACTERIOLOGY.—2 hours.

GEO. BELL, Secretary.

The Report from Toronto University says :—

SIR : The following Report was adopted by the Senate :—

The Board of Medical and Dental studies to whom was referred the communication from the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario asking for suggestions from the Senate respecting proposed changes in the Curriculum of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario beg leave to report as follows :—

We have examined the Curriculum referred to and think

1. That the numbers of purely didactic lectures are excessive and beg to suggest that they be diminished, and further that students should not be required to attend any such course of lectures a second time. This would give more time for practical work in both primary and final branches

2. If time were thus saved, we think it would be well to add the following subjects to the Curriculum : General and Special Pathology, Bacteriology, Psychology, Physics and Comparative Anatomy.

3. To prevent gross irregularities in connection with certificates of attendance upon lectures, we think that the form of declaration made under oath by each candidate for the final examination should be changed so as to show that he has attended lectures from in the year 18 to in the year 18 , specifying dates in each of his four sessions. The object of this would be to prevent students from commencing lectures in the middle of any session, and getting for attendance on half a session or less, certificate of attendance during a whole session.

4. The number of lectures required in Sanitary Science should be increased from 20 to 25.

Yours truly,

R. A. PYNE, M.D.,

H. H. LANGTON,

Registrar Coll., Phys., &c.

Registrar.

Accompanying this is a letter from Dr. A. H. Wright, Secretary of the Medical Faculty to Dr. Pyne as follows :

University of Toronto, Medical Faculty, May 13, 1891.

R. A. Pyne, M.D., Registrar, Ontario Medical Council :

SIR : Re Curriculum of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont., I beg to state that the Committee of the Senate considered that in the

requirement of a full course of four years from medical students no exception should be made in the case of a graduate in arts.

A recommendation to this effect was omitted by an oversight.

No properly graded course of four years can be attended in three years.

Yours truly,

A. H. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The report from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston which I had not seen until now, under date of January 10th, 1891, is as follows :

“ With reference to a request made by the Medical Council of Ontario that the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston should submit to a Committee of the Council the views of the Medical College on medical education.

It was resolved that the medical council be advised as follows : “ That it is desirable, with a view to the reducing the number of didactic lectures so as to afford students more time for practical work, to, as far as is practicable, establish in the various branches of medical study junior and senior classes, the junior courses to consist of not less than forty lectures, and the senior courses not less than sixty lectures, and that it be recommended that a class examination be held in the junior work before students are admitted to the senior class, and that attendance on these classes be held equivalent to the two courses of lectures as now required.

“ It was also resolved that it is most desirable that the course on Practical Chemistry should comprehend full instruction on Physiological and Pathological Chemistry adapted to the wants of medical students.

FIFE FOWLER, Dean.”

It will be thus seen that the colleges whose reports I have just read all agree that the number of systematic lectures has been entirely too great.

The Medical Faculty of McGill University respectfully beg to submit to the consideration of the members of the Medical Council of Ontario the following as desirable changes, in their opinion, in the Curriculum of studies etc., of the Ontario Medical Council.

That if the Board would define the length of time over which medical studies should extend, and require examinations that shall thoroughly test students on actual knowledge, both theoretical and practical, the main educational purpose of the Board would be attained. We are of the opinion that it is highly undesirable to increase the extent of the field of study, till more time is allowed.

But if it is thought wise by the Board to define courses of study, etc., we respectfully make the following suggestions :

1. That in the " Primary Course " fewer lectures and more Laboratory work should be required.
2. In the " Final subjects " fewer Didactic Lectures and more clinical work is desirable. The regulations should be sufficiently flexible to permit teachers to grade their subjects.
3. That all students (graduates in arts included) should be obliged to spend at least four winters and one summer session in attendance at some recognized school of medicine.
4. That the course in Medical Jurisprudence should not exceed fifty (50) lectures.
5. That a separate course of lectures on Regional and Topographical Anatomy during the Final Session would be an unnecessary burden on students. A special examination on the subject would be unobjectionable.
6. That particular care should be taken in recommending text-books. Only such as are modern and generally approved should be recommended to students.
7. The Faculty are strongly of the opinion that teachers are best qualified to be examiners, and that the existing law which prevents a teacher from examining in his own subject is greatly to the detriment of the interests of medical education..
8. That greater latitude should be allowed to the various teaching bodies as to the manner of teaching the different subjects.

JAMES STEWART, M.D.,

Registrar Medical Faculty, McGill University.

May 1st, 1891.

The last report, which perhaps might be taken as read and which I shall hand to the shorthand reporter, is that from Trinity University, and the reason I ask that that should be taken as read, is because practically that report is to the effect that the present Curriculum of this Council ought not to be altered ; that the course pursued in Trinity is as practical and as demonstrative as it is possible to be ; that the course of lectures cannot with safety be reduced, and that all the necessary time is given to practical work, both in the laboratory and clinical work, at the bedside, and all the post mortem work, that, with the material at hand, it is possible to give ; all indeed that Trinity University or the Medical School of Trinity University recommends is that we should ask the Government to make such a change in the Anatomy Act as will make it at least equal to the Anatomy Act of the Province of Quebec.

The President here called attention to the fact that the time limit had

been exceeded, whereupon the Council extended the time for Dr. Bergin to complete his address. Continuing he said :

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy extended to me, and I feel that, whilst grateful to you for it, I could not properly perform the duty which you assigned to me without obtaining from you all the necessary time. (Hear, hear). I feel that under ordinary circumstances it would be an abuse of the confidence which you have placed in me since I have had the honor of a seat in this Council, and an abuse of the kindness and good nature with which you have always received that which I have felt it to be in the interests of the Council to address to you, and I was so confident, perhaps foolishly so, recognizing the importance of the occasion and the difficulty of the work which I had to do, that I thought no objection would have been offered. But I shall not occupy your time by alluding to this any further.

The communication from Trinity Medical College is as follows :

“ In reply to the letter received from the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario transmitting a copy of a Resolution of the Medical Council appointing a committee to obtain information and report upon the Curriculum of studies to the next meeting of the Medical Council, the Faculty of Trinity Medical College respectfully submits the following observations embodying the views of the Faculty on this important subject.

1. During the first winter session the following are the subjects required : Anatomy Illustrated, Comp. Anatomy, Physiology including Histology and Biology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Anatomy, Botany.

All of these bear directly on the work of the profession, and in the opinion of the Faculty it would not be in the interests of medical education to lessen the number of the branches taught. The work of the first year is, no doubt, considerable, but the experience of many years has proved it to be not at all excessive ; and it is found that the busier the students are kept from the very first, the less time they waste, and the higher the position they take in all subsequent examinations. This college in all her classes makes the teaching largely, and, when possible, wholly demonstrative and practical. It is the unanimous opinion of the Faculty that none of the Courses named can be reduced in length, without impairing that thorough ground work which it is the Faculty's aim to secure to every student during his first session.

On the other hand the Faculty would not think it necessary or wise to add any other subjects to those now required for the first year, as distinct and separate branches, such as Chemical Physics, Comparative Anatomy, or Biology, as distinct from Physiology ; for everyone of these subjects is included very largely and quite sufficiently for every practical

purpose, in the regular teaching of the branches to which they are closely allied.

2. The present requirements of the Second year are:—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Histology (Normal), Toxicology.

The Faculty would recommend that nothing be added to this list, nor anything taken from it, nor that the respective course be in any way reduced in length, as all the instruction now given is absolutely necessary to give the students a proper knowledge of the respective subjects. In the Second year, as in the First, the teaching recommended and carried out by the Faculty is thoroughly practical and demonstrative in every branch. In order fully to cover the work at present required by the Council's very thorough Primary Examinations, the whole of the branches now taught are indispensable, and they are so numerous, that to add to their number would not, in the opinion of the Faculty, be judicious.

The Faculty would make two recommendations in regard to the Second year work:—1. That it would be well for the Council to direct that the teaching of General Chemistry in all our Medical Colleges, should be made as far as possible to bear upon the future work of the student in the practice of his profession, rather than have the time taken up with matters of little practical value or interest to medical students, or to medical men, however important such things may be to those who intend to pursue chemistry as a profession.

3. That in teaching practical chemistry very great stress should be laid upon, and much time given to urinalysis, and to the chemistry of the different secretions and structures of the human body.

4. The subjects now required for the Third year are as follows:—Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery and Gynæcology, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology.

In the teaching of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and the diseases of women and children the great object is to make it throughout as practical and as demonstrative as possible.

In none of the subjects just named is it possible to cover the whole ground over in a course of 100 lectures or lecture demonstrations; it has been found practically useful in order to fit students fully for the observation of cases at the bedside, and in the Hospital Theatre to go over during the third session the most important parts of the main final branches. This enables the student to utilize to the utmost every hospital clinical advantage. The effort to increase the amount of hospital teaching is being pushed further and further every year and will continue to be so. At present the great need is more patients in the hospital, and these can only be supplied as our population increases. At

present every hospital case of any value is used for teaching purposes over and over again, much oftener indeed than most patients care for.

The recommendation we would make for the Third year's studies would be, not to alter in any way the courses given, neither to increase nor lessen the work now done, but that every clinical advantage obtainable be zealously improved so as to increase as far as may be the practical element during the students' third winter course.

5. The Fourth year's subjects at present required are as follows:—Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery and Gynæcology, Sanitary Science, Applied Anatomy.

In the Fourth or last session the most important and practical parts of the work in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and diseases of women etc., are gone over again in a practical demonstrative way, and the best of the students in the college year after year give it as their experience, that the second course on the main subjects, both primary and final, is of far greater value to them than the first. The first gives them a good outline, the second fills up and impresses everything practical deeply on their minds so that they can read Primary or Final work at home to the utmost advantage, and see cases at the hospital and be able to make the most of them.

As stated before in this communication every course in the Institution is made as demonstrative and practical as it can be.

In the Fourth session Clinical work is pushed to the utmost, the only felt limit being the number of hospital cases the students have to examine.

Additional attention is being paid to this department and more work done in it every year and it will keep pace with the hospital advantages as they go on improving.

To reduce the extent of any one of the courses given, would, in the opinion of the Faculty, be a serious retrograde step. It would necessitate, as is seen where a different course is adopted, the turning of what should be purely practical hospital teaching in the Theatre, or at the bedside into such as can be far better done in ordinary medical classrooms.

6. This faculty would very strongly impress upon the Committee the great difficulty the medical collèges of Ontario labor under, from the extremely deficient supply of anatomical material. The Anatomy Act of Ontario should go as far as the Anatomy Act of Quebec, which would at once adequately supply the want. Deficient as the Ontario Act is, it is not fully carried out. A very strong recommendation from the Committee followed up by a similar recommendation from the Medical Council to the Government would be one of the greatest benefits, if

successful, which could be conferred on Medical Education in the Province of Ontario.

Signed by order of the Faculty,
Toronto, April 30th, 1891. Geo. A. Bingham, M.B.,
Sec'y of Committee.

It will thus be seen, gentlemen, that at the outset we were met with the recommendation by, in fact, all the medical colleges, and all the medical schools, except Trinity Medical College, as to the excessive number of didactic lectures.

We then turned our attention to the Curricula of the different teaching bodies in Europe, and we discussed with very great care the proceedings of the Medical Council of Great Britain. We had before us a very full summary of all that was said at the meeting of the Medical Council in May and June of last year. We had before us the opinions of the great men of that Council, and we found that they were in thorough accord with the medical schools of this country, in the opinion that the system of didactic lectures, pursued to the extent to which it has been pursued in the past, is one which must be done away with. They had a great many meetings of that body for the purpose of discussing this question, and in the end their resolution was carried unanimously.

True it is that upon many of these resolutions there were differences of opinion as to wording and as to matters of detail, but discussing everything as they did, with the desire to come to an unanimous conclusion, to prepare such a report as would elevate the profession in the eyes of the world and make it what it ought to be, a wise and intelligent and dignified body—a body which would command the respect of the world—they felt that their duty was to adopt the suggestions which had been made from time to time, in the Medical Press and elsewhere, for the advancement of the profession and the elevation of the standard of preliminary as well as professional education.

I shall take the liberty, since you are kind enough to give me the time, to draw your attention to some remarks which were made upon the subject of lectures by members of that body.

Dr. Struthers, a very distinguished member of the Council, and Chairman of one of the branches, "moved, as an amendment, to leave out the latter part of the recommendation and to limit it to the proposition that two or three lectures weekly were sufficient. The lectures in Scotland were certainly in excess. He urged that the discussion must certainly be superfluous, for the minds of the members were at this time made up as to the relative value of systematic lectures and practical work."

Sir William Turner urged that "the system of lectures which prevailed in Scotland was based on long tradition, and that if the Scotch Medical public thought a change desirable they could bring this about without coming to the General Medical Council, but he thought that the resolution, passed by the Council at the last session, insisting on the necessity for restricting the number of systematic lectures was as far as they could now safely go."

Mr. Mitchell Banks observed that "he had heard of being preached to death by wild curates, but an even more terrible catastrophe would be to be lectured to death; he himself had narrowly escaped the fate, and only attributed to a strong constitution his having survived the course of lectures on Botany, Zoology, and Chemistry which were inflicted upon him. He knew many of his friends who bore indelible marks of the infliction, and whose days had been or probably would be shortened thereby; he urged therefore that some restriction was indispensable."

Sir John Symon said "the great object was to secure that the unhappy student should have an alternative, and not be bored to death by tiresome professors. It was absurd to require of him to attend lectures which might equally well be learned from text-books. He urged that the attendance on systematic lectures was certainly in excess of the requirements."

I shall not weary the Council by continuing to read the remarks which were made upon the subject, suffice it to say that the addresses of several gentlemen, who addressed the Council on that subject, met with the approval of the Council, and their propositions were crystalized in the resolution, which I shall read to you bye and bye, for the purpose of showing that this committee, at all events, is in harmony with the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and that we have endeavored to frame our report in such a way as to assimilate it very closely to that of the United Kingdom.

One of the next steps to which we thought it necessary to direct attention, was the matriculation examination. We have had, since I have been in the Council, three or four different systems of matriculation. We had matriculation examination taken by our own examiners, which was found to be a very unsatisfactory one, and found to be also an expensive one, and one which did not call for a very high standard of preliminary education; and though we are now adopting one of the examinations of the Department of Education of Ontario, even up to this hour the Examiners report to us that the papers presented by the students who come up for their primary and final examinations are very badly constructed—and show in fact that their preliminary education has been of such a character that they are really not fitted to enter upon the study of medicine, much less to obtain the certificate of this College; but, there is no alternative left for the college under the present situation;

the candidates having passed the preliminary examination exacted by this college, the professional examiners have no right to question or no right to refuse the passing to a candidate, even although his answers be clothed in the most abominable English.

Dr. Geikie enquires if the examiners speak of the general character of the papers as being of that kind ; that he had heard reference made to casual papers, but not to the papers generally.

Dr. Bergin :—I will not go so far as to say it is the general character of the papers ; and I do not think that the learned Dean of Trinity has insinuated that every man, who has presented himself as a candidate at the Primary or Final examination of this college, has been so deficient in his preliminary education. What I do say is this, that examples of this kind have occurred so often, and the examiners have so frequently called attention to it, that I felt I not only could fairly call the attention of the Council to it once again, but that I ought to do it. in justice to the committee whose report you have now under consideration, and, that these views of ours, that the time had come when we could carry out the recommendation of the Council—for we took it to be a recommendation when the Council asked us to examine the curricula of other countries as well as the curricula of the medical colleges here—we took it, that it was part of our duty to enquire also into this difficulty of matriculation, and to submit to the Council such a standard of preliminary education, to be exacted from all those who desired to register as medical students in this college, as would insure that the men entering upon the study of medicine in Ontario would be thoroughly prepared in their preliminary education ; and we have recommended, as will be seen by the report, that the graduates in Arts of any University in the British Dominions shall, upon making application and paying the usual fee, be entered upon the Register of the College as a medical student. Had we not done so, the Amended Medical Act, which I have in my mind, would have compelled us.

Section 19, of the Ontario Medical Act, is repealed by our Amended Medical Act, and the following substituted therefor : “Graduates in Arts in any University in Her Majesty’s Dominions shall not be required to pass the preliminary examination. Provided always that where the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons adopts a lower standard for matriculation than Graduation in Arts, such standard shall be conformed to the Curriculum of the Universities or to the course of study prescribed for the junior and senior matriculation in Arts, or the examinations prescribed by the department of education for the leaving examination of the high schools.”

So that even were we so disposed as to say that a graduate in Arts should pass an examination any other than that he had passed when obtaining his degree in Arts, it would have no value. We felt that how-

ever desirable it might be that young man entering upon the study of medicine in Ontario should obtain a degree in Arts—(and we thought it highly desirable, and we hope and we believe that the day will come when men desirous of entering upon the profession of medicine in this country shall come armed with a degree in Arts and a degree in Science)—We felt though that much as we desired this, and much as we felt it would be in the interests of the profession, the time had not yet come in this country when we could call for the highest degree in Arts from students in medicine, and we resolved to adopt the alternative, which is proposed by the Legislature of Ontario, and which is contained in this Amended Medical Act.

After carefully considering the Departmental regulations as to high schools and collegiate institutes, we came to the conclusion that we should properly recommend to the Council the adoption of the Senior Leaving Examination of the high schools.

The Senior Leaving Examination of the high school is upon the following subjects: English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric and Prosody, English Composition (essay), English Poetical Literature, History and Geography, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Latin, Greek, French, German.

Six of these are understood to be optional, and I may say that if you will look at the list of subjects in the Primary Examination and in the Junior Leaving Examinations, you will find that the subjects which we recommend should be taught, and examinations which should be passed by gentlemen desirous to register as medical students have been passed through in the Primary or Junior, though they do not appear in the Senior Leaving Examination.

I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that we are not exacting too high a standard when we ask that a young man entering upon the study of the profession should have a thorough knowledge of English Grammar, that he should be equal to English Composition, that he should have a fair knowledge of Rhetoric, that he should know something of the poets of our country, that he should know something of its history and geography, that he at all events should be able to keep his own accounts, that he should know something of commercial transactions, that he should have had his mind disciplined by a fair amount of mathematics, that he should know something of the languages spoken by his neighbors in neighboring countries, that he should have a good knowledge—a fair knowledge at all events—of Chemistry and Physics, that he should know something of the Classics, enough at all events to enable him to understand the meaning of words which are almost every hour

in his mouth from the day that he enters upon his profession until the day he leaves it.

I think it is not too much to ask that he should at all events know this. Every gentleman ought to know, and more particularly the medical man, who in almost every section of the country is looked upon as the model man of the community, the man who has more power to mould and to fashion the morals and the social qualities of the neighborhood in which he lives than even the clergyman, no matter how distinguished that clergyman may be; there is no man in the community who is so looked up to as the medical man; there is no man in the community who holds the confidence of so many, both the male and the female of the community, as the medical man; there is no man so looked up to and so worshipped by the youth of the community—no man to whom more attention is paid by them—than the medical man. Therefore it is that when he enters upon the practice of his profession he should go forth armed with all that this country can afford him, that he may carry to the end that influence which he alone can wield so effectually.

Feeling all this, we felt that the very lowest possible standard which we could ask is that which, under the Educational Department of Ontario, for the Senior Leaving Examination, or the Departmental Pass University Arts Matriculation, with the prescribed science course added and compulsory, and we have asked you, gentlemen, to sanction our report.

Dr. Fowler enquires if this Leaving Examination is the same as the examination in Latin which has been already accepted, or, if it is the First-Class examination of the Department.

Dr. Bergin:—I may say in reply to the worthy Dean of Queen's we did not consider that that examination was at all sufficient, and we found this to contain all that we thought we could venture to ask for at this moment. Whilst desiring to make an efficient change we did not think it necessary just now, desirable though it was, to make so radical a change as to a degree in arts, but we were quite satisfied that anything short of this Senior Leaving Examination, which includes both the primary and the junior, because I have no desire to mislead the Council—they will see on looking over the primary and the junior examinations that they include subjects which do not appear in the list of the Senior Leaving Examination, but which they must have passed before they can take the Senior Leaving Examination.

Dr. Geikie asks if he is right in understanding that the Candidate in taking the Senior Leaving Examination must have previously taken the Primary Leaving Examination.

Dr. Bergin replies yes, and the junior. I am speaking of the examinations of the Education Department of Ontario.

I do not intend to detain you by reading to you a great many extracts from the General Council on Medical Education, but to show you how far behind Great Britain has been in the past in her exactions as to matriculation of medical students, and to emphasize what I said as to the desire of the Medical Council of Great Britain to raise the standard of preliminary medical education, and for the information of the gentlemen, who have not given to this subject the attention that we have been obliged to give to it during the past few months, that we might thoroughly and properly carry out the recommendation of the Council, I propose, with your permission, to read you what is said about preliminary education in Great Britain, and what is the actual condition of things as to preliminary education on the Continent as well.

It may be objected possibly that in this senior examination we are asking a very high standard of education from our young men. Well, in comparison with that heretofore required, I admit that the standard is somewhat higher—very materially higher, but in comparison with that which they ought to have it is not high, on the contrary it is not high enough. We all understand that the more a young man's attention is directed to the study of sciences the more capable he becomes of thoroughly understanding other questions; his mind becomes moulded, it becomes disciplined as it were. When called upon to make an instantaneous diagnosis, as he often will be, without that mental discipline, and without that thorough training which he has had when studying the sciences, he would become muddled, and we all know there are times when, if a man hesitates in his diagnosis, his patient is lost; hence it is that it is necessary that every student should have the very highest preliminary training, if we have due regard to the lives of those who will be committed to his care.

Bearing all this in mind, feeling that it was in the interests of the profession, feeling that this College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario was established, by the great men who laid its foundations, not for the medical schools of this country, not alone for the practitioners of medicine in this country, but for the protection of the public, that their lives should be given into the hands of thoroughly disciplined, thoroughly trained and thoroughly educated and competent medical men equal to any that the world can furnish.

I believe that we are rapidly reaching that stage of medical education in this country, and that in what we are about to do to-day, should the Council adopt the report, in substance at all events, that we have placed before it, we will have been mounting one round more of the ladder, and that we will have been much nearer the goal than we were the day that this Council was established, and we shall have been carrying out, as its founders would have carried out, the work which they began, and which they have left to us, not to finish, because perfection never can be

reached in this world, but to improve, so that the original design shall not be lost or frustrated.

In England, until within a year or two, the examinations for preliminary education were not so high as that of this college as it stands to-day. In some of the medical institutions to-day in England it is much lower; in some it is very much in advance. In some the demand is not only for a degree in arts, but there is also a demand for a knowledge of other subjects not included in the degree in arts.

Probably one of the most difficult is that of the University of London, or of Oxford, or Cambridge.

The intermediate examination in London, compared with the continental examinations, is certainly very much inferior to many of them. In France there are at present two grades of medical practitioners; one is the *Doctuer en Medecine* or Doctor of Medicine, and the other the *Officier de Sante* or Health Officer, and the requirements of the two for preliminary education are entirely different. The *Doctuer en Medecine* is expected to be a man of polish, a man of the highest educational attainments, a man of the world, a man who knows how to go into and how to come out of the sick room, a man fitted to occupy any position in society, and is trained accordingly. They have there the highest estimate of the profession. And the *Officier de Sante*, I may say to you, the medical profession have recognised as rather a blot upon the body medical, and therefore they have resolved upon doing away with that degree, and the Government, I believe, have yielded to the desire of the University of Paris, and will during the coming year abolish that degree. Now the preliminary education for even this lower grade includes a knowledge of Latin or one modern language, a piece of prose composition has to be written, an author translated, and the standard expected to be attained is that of the "Fourth form." In addition there are to be French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elementary Chemistry, Physics and Natural History. This examination is about equivalent to the minimum ones in Great Britain. Medical students who propose to take the diploma of *Docteur* are obliged to have had a very superior education having to possess the degree of *Bachelier des Lettres* and *Bachelier des Sciences*, that is Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science,—the latter modified in respect of the mathematical part of the examination.

"The examinations for the *Bachelier des Lettres* comprise the subjects taught in the three highest classes of the *Lycees*, corresponding to the fourth, fifth and sixth, or perhaps more nearly to the lower and upper fifth and sixth forms of an English school. A piece of Latin prose and an essay in German or English are required, a dictionary being allowed for the latter. Candidates are also examined in a number of authors—Greek, Latin, and either English or German. There is a good deal of History, Geography, and French Literature, also Arithmetic to Square

Root; Algebra to Quadratics; Geometry (about equivalent to the whole of the Euclid read in this country, and a little of Conic Sections), Elementary Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Elementary Chemistry, Physics and Natural History.

"Altogether these examinations are stated by those, who have had good opportunities of judging, to be quite as difficult as the Intermediate B. A. of the University of London, or as the Pass B. A. at Oxford or Cambridge. This however is not all, for there is also the *Bachelier des Science* (Modified), to pass which includes a considerable amount of Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy (non-mathematical, of course), Zoology, Botany and Géology. This examination is said to be at least as difficult as the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the London M.B. It does not however take its place, for the first of the five subsequent examinations for the doctorate comprises Physics, Chemistry and Natural History.

"In Germany the "leaving" or Abiturienten Examination is generally looked upon as more formidable than the professional examinations which come after. It must be passed at a classical school or Gymnasium, and is conducted by the masters themselves under the control of a Government official or Schulrath. The subjects are those taught in the highest class. They are as follows:—1. Classics. A considerable amount of Latin is required; not only a good many authors must be known, but an essay is given and a piece of prose. In Greek a knowledge of several authors, such as Thucydides, Sophocles and Homer, is expected. 2. One modern language; French is generally taken. Not only are authors given, but composition is required, no dictionary being allowed. 3. German. A very extensive knowledge of the language and literature is necessary. 4. Ancient and Modern History. Here the examination covers very wide ground. 5. Mathematics. This includes Arithmetic, Algebra to Probabilities, and the Binomial Theorem; Geometry, equivalent to the whole of Euclid, as read in England, and Conic Sections; Trigonometry. 6. Natural Science, including Elementary Mechanics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History. 7. Religious knowledge, according to the religion of the Candidate's parents,—Protestant or Roman Catholic. This examination can be much more fitly compared to that for Higher certificates conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examination Board than to any of the more public examinations held in England, such as those of the London University. It is, however, probably on the whole, as difficult as the Intermediate B.A. and the Matriculation examinations taken together, and it certainly requires a much better knowledge of Latin than even the final B. A. Examination in London. A boy of moderately good ability who has gone through

school satisfactorily is not expected to be able to pass the *Abiturienten* Examination until he is eighteen or nineteen years of age."

In Austria the *Maturitätsprüfung* or *Matura* examination, which admits to University matriculation, is passed at a classical gymnasium, and is very similar to the *Abiturienten* Examination in Germany, at least in the German parts of Austria. The course of the gymnasium cannot be commenced before ten years of age and requires eight years.

In Russia the examination at the end of the eight years' public school course is somewhat similar to the German *Abiturienten* Examination; but more stress is laid on modern languages, a thorough knowledge of German and French being required. Both Latin and Greek are necessary, but not quite to the same extent as in Germany.

In Italy, a person desiring to commence the study of medicine at any of the numerous universities must show that he has passed through an eight years' course of study at school—that is to say, five years in a *Ginnasio* and three years in a *Liceo*. Both Greek and Latin must be studied, but in the final examination for the *Licenza Liceale*, which corresponds somewhat to the French *Baccalaureat des Lettres*, Greek is not compulsory. French, too, is taught in the *Ginnasio*, but not in the *Liceo*, and so does not enter into the final examination. A good knowledge of Latin is required, including several authors; and both prose and verse composition. A considerable amount of history, geography and Italian literature is required. In Mathematics, Algebra is required to Logarithms and Quadratic Equations, Euclid to the sixth book (including the fifth), Plane Trigonometry and Conic Sections, also Mechanics. In Science, Elementary Physics, Chemistry and Natural History are necessary.

In Switzerland several Latin authors are required, Livy, Cicero, Virgil, with some parts of Horace, and Plautus. The Greek authors are Homer, Xenophon, and portions of Plato, and Sophocles. Greek may, however, be omitted if English or a third Swiss language is taken.

A full examination in the literature of the native language must be passed, and a good knowledge of, with ability to write and speak, a second Swiss language is required. Acquaintance with Ancient and Modern History and with Geography is necessary. In Mathematics, Algebra is required to the Binomial with positive indices; also Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Conics, and the rudiments of Spherical Trigonometry. In addition to these subjects, there is an elementary examination in Natural Science, embracing Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Natural History. This examination may be compared to the matriculation and Intermediate B.A. Examinations of the University of London taken together.

In Belgium, where a satisfactory leaving certificate from school is not

produced, a student must pass an examination comprising—1. The principles of Rhetoric. 2. Translation in French or Flemish of a Latin author. 3. Translation of a Flemish, German or English author at the candidate's choice. 4. An Essay in French or Flemish. 5. Arithmetic. 6. Algebra, including Progressions and Logarithms. 7. Plane Geometry, and Elements of Geometry of three dimensions. 8. Geography. 9. The History of Belgium. 10. The principal facts of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History. In addition to these subjects the Government may prescribe translation from Greek into French or Flemish.

In Holland any one of the following three examinations is accepted :—1. The examination for promotion from the fourth to the fifth form of a Gymnasium or Classical School. 2. The "Leaving" Examination at the end of a Real or Modern School Course. 3. A Special Examination in Modern Subjects without Latin or Greek. It will be noticed that Holland is the only country in Europe in which a complete License to practice can be obtained without a knowledge of Latin. A candidate, who commences Medical Study after a Non-classical Examination, can only proceed to the diploma of Arts or Medical Practitioner. For the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a classical school must have been gone through.

In Sweden, Norway and Finland, besides the leaving certificate from school, a course of at least a year, and an examination in Mental and Meral Science at the University is required before a student is allowed to enter on the study of the sciences preliminary to Medicine.

In Denmark the Examen Philosophicum, which used to be necessary has now been abolished.

In Spain the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Arts is required, and in addition a fuller examination in Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History, together with Elementary German. For the Bachilaureat the subjects required are Spanish, Latin, Geography, Rhetoric and Poetry, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, French, History (General and Spanish), and the rudiments of Physics, Chemistry, Human Physiology and Agriculture.

In Portugal a six years' course is required, embracing instruction and examinations in Latin, Greek, French, English, German, Mathematics, Geography, History, Portuguese Literature, Drawing and Elementary Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, and Mental Philosophy." Thus I have shewn you with what care the preliminary education of the student who proposes to enter upon the study of medicine is surrounded, on the Continent of Europe, and I trust we shall go on increasing the standard, both of preliminary and professional education, until we shall have reached that of Sweden, whose standard is the highest and most honored in the world.

Now, the next subject to which we more especially directed our attention was that of the period of study, and we came to the conclusion that we ought at least to exact a period of five years. We propose to divide the five years in this way: We propose that graduates in Arts who have taken and passed an examination in Chemistry and in Biology and in Physics shall have the first year of the five years allowed to them as a year of medical study. We looked upon that, in a great degree as part of their medical course, and we consider also that it has done much towards disciplining their minds, making those studies, and that it will enable them to accomplish the examination for the primaries in the same time that an ordinary student would.

This may not be accomplished by everyone, but it ought to be by the majority. That would leave four years to be passed in further continuous study, and we divide these four years as follows:—The Primary to be passed at the end of the second year; the Intermediate at the end of the fourth year. I think it was understood that at the Intermediate examination all the fees should be paid, and that the fifth year should be devoted entirely to practical, clinical work. We recommend to the Council that the fifth year shall be passed in attendance upon hospitals and laboratories or dispensaries, either home or foreign; we recommend that during the four years of pupilage, or rather the four years of study, that the attendance shall be at the hospital, at least during twenty-four months, and the final year be spent either at hospitals or dispensaries to be approved by the Council; or, if the candidate desires, he may pass six months of his time with a medical practitioner. We felt that we had not the class of medical men throughout the country who devote themselves to the instruction of students as in Europe, and, who were recognized by the great teaching bodies, and who had a high social standing in the community; but we felt that we had honest, capable medical men throughout the country, who, if they undertook to give a thorough six months' training, with a full knowledge of their practice, and a full attendance upon it, would certify upon their honor that the student had attended such and such cases of such diseases; and if the student gives us practical evidence of it, and passes a thorough clinical oral examination at the end of the fifth year, he should obtain the certificate of the College. We took into consideration that if a young man fresh from the farm to the city, passed four years in medical study without any opportunities perhaps of obtaining the social advantages which it is desirable a cultivated and highly cultured medical man should have, and placed with one of his confreres, who possessed all these qualities and was a man of mark in his neighborhood, and a light to the community, he would necessarily obtain from him more or less of those qualities which he ought to carry with him when he entered upon the practice of his profession; and we felt, as I said a little while ago, that he would

learn at all events how to meet and to treat people who really had not much the matter with them, though they believed themselves sick ; he would learn how necessary it was to sympathize with his patients—he would soon realize the benefit it was both to the patient and to himself ; he would feel after a time that his profession was not a trade, and that if he regarded it as that, and practised it as that, he could never succeed ; the inspiration that he ought to have would never come to him. He would learn how to go into a sick room without shocking or alarming the sensibilities of his patient. He would learn how to go out of the room and leave behind him a feeling of confidence and of hope. He would learn all that is necessary for a man to learn before he undertakes to attend at the bedside of those in danger of death ; and feel confident that he had done all that was in the power of his art, or in the power that this great educating body (for that is what this Council is) has given to him and his brother students. (Great applause).

Dr. Geikie asks Dr. Bergin if he will move that they go into committee of the whole.

Dr. Rosebrugh suggests it would be better to go into committee of the whole to-morrow afternoon after considering this matter.

Dr. Bergin said if the President had no objection he would move that the Registrar should read the report, unless the Council will say that they take it as read.

Dr. Rosebrugh : We have all read it.

Dr. Philip said that it was very important that the Council should get through their work, and they could discuss this report later on ; that they had an election trial on hand, and that they had scarcely done anything ; that if the Council was to get through by Saturday night they would have to go into the committee work.

Dr. Bergin said he was afraid if the Council deferred the discussion of this report that they would not be able to carry it through the Council this year, and it would be another year before it could be brought up again, when the same discussion would take place that will take place to-morrow morning, and that valuable time would be lost, not to the advantage of the Council.

Dr. Day : I don't think we ought to look upon it that this is the only thing that we have come here for. If we are to get through next Saturday night we must make better time than we are doing now. I do not think that this is of such vital importance.

Dr. Bergin : This is not the work, as I said, at the outset, of the committee alone ; this has been ordered by the Council ; the Council must have thought it of importance, or they would not have passed that reso-

lution ; and now that the work has been accomplished, I think it ought to be settled one way or the other.

Dr. Ruttan : I think it would be better if we left this over to the next session ; it would give us a better chance to think over the matter and to consult our constituencies. There is no harm in leaving it over until next session, and if we rush the change through now we might make a very serious mistake in the matter. For my own part I admire very much the whole of that report, with some few exceptions ; I object to some of them, but that is only a matter of opinion, and I have no doubt that with some little modifications it will pass ; but it would be better, as the time has gone on so far, to lay it over to the next session of this Council, and I would move that we leave it over to the next session of this Council, if some gentleman will second it.

Dr. Fowler : There is another reason, and that is that the instructions of the Council were not complied with in regard to sending the report to members of the Council fourteen days before any meeting of the Council. I only got the report three days before the meeting of the Council, and I endeavored to get a full meeting of our faculty with a view of submitting it to them, and I was unable to get a full meeting, only about half a meeting, and I was unable to lay it before Queen's University at all. Under these circumstances considering the very great importance of this report, and the able character of it, I think it would be doing injustice to Dr. Bergin and to the Committee, and also to the Medical Schools and Universities, if we made up our minds now to thank the Committee for what they have done, and to recommend that the report be sent to the various Universities and Medical Schools for their consideration and approval, or any amendments that they may think proper.

Dr. Rogers : We are now in possession of the facts as given by Dr. Bergin, and they are fresh in our minds, and he has gone to a great deal of labor to prepare what he has given to the Council. I think if we take it up and consider it either to-day or to-morrow morning, as suggested, we will have it still fresh in our memories, and it can be finished and will not have to be gone through again, as it would have to be if we postponed the matter until next session, and I would suggest that Dr. Bergin allow it to come up to-morrow morning or afternoon.

Moved by Dr. Ruttan, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the report of the Committee on Curriculum be laid over until the next session of this Council.

Dr. Bray : It is very desirable that we should hear from other members of the committee on this Council ; they have gone to a very great deal of trouble, and have furnished us a great amount of information, and I believe useful information, and now to go to work, after all this trouble, and all this expense, and all this time, and say we won't even consider the thing, but we will throw it over until next year, until such

time as we shall either wipe it out of our memories, or probably wipe some of us out of existence, I think is simply child's play. Let us go in to it and hear the pros and cons for the next hour, and if then we have not agreed, and find we cannot approve this thing or modify it so that it will pass, it will be time for us to consider if it should be laid over for twelve months or not. There was a resolution at the last session of the Council appointing this committee to do the work that they have done, and I for one say they have done it faithfully. Now, if there was no necessity to go into the consideration of this report now, there was no necessity for the formation and appointment of that committee, and to give them all the trouble that they have had in getting the data furnished to us here. If the Council did not want that information they had no right to appoint that committee. and having appointed that committee, I say it is discourteous, not only to the Chairman of the committee and the other members of the committee, but to the whole Council, to say we do not want to hear anything about that work at all, but put it over until the next year. I say it is now fresh upon our minds, and if the Council want to hear it, now is the time to go into it, or if they are busy to-day, I have no objections to go into it to-morrow morning; but to postpone it to next year, and to say all this trouble and expense that they have been at is of no account at all, I will never consent to; it is stultifying ourselves. If this report is going to take too long, put it off from time to time; but I think in respect to ourselves this report should be considered. I have no doubt at all it will take sometime to do it, but at the same time I say that it should be done; if you cannot agree to do it now, I think Dr. Bergin will agree to have it done to-morrow morning, if there is anything more pressing, but I maintain that this work is very pressing. I do not want to stay here any longer than anybody else; I want to get home, at the same time if a committee is given work to do, and they endeavor to do it, it is nothing more than courtesy that they should be heard.

Dr. Day: I have no doubt the committee have been hard at work, and I appreciate their report, yet I am, like some other individuals, a little thick-headed, and I am not prepared to vote yea or nay to the full report or to any of it; I want time to consider it, and I want to make up my mind as well as that committee; the committee no doubt have got the whole thing threshed out, and they know all about it. I have not done that. I got that report on Saturday night and I left home on Monday, and have had no time to consider it or look it up at all; and I do say, with all due deference to Dr. Bray, that we have a little respect to ourselves as well as to the committee. I am the last man that would desire to treat that committee discourteously. I would be the last one to consider such a thing; but I would like to have a little time to consider this report, and know what was in it, and why I make up my mind

when I do. For that reason I am going to vote for the postponement of the consideration of that report.

Dr. Harris : I haven't very much to say ; I only rise as the seconder of Dr. Ruttan's motion, and to correct a false impression that Dr. Bray seems to have, as he charges us with trying to throw this out altogether. I have no such intention. I am in the position of Dr. Day. According to the resolution each of us should have received that report two weeks before the meeting of this Council. I received mine two or three days before I came here, and haven't had time to consider it, nor consult my constituency as to anything about it (the coporation of Trinity University), and I would like to do that. If the consideration of this report was postponed until next year, I would have time to do so.

Dr. Bergin : And you would burk it in the meantime.

Dr. Harris : I am perfectly honest in this. I would like to consider it, and I do not feel like considering it this afternoon. If it is insisted on us doing it this afternoon it seems like rather forcing it on us ; still I would much rather have it laid over to next year. I feel like Dr. Fowler ; Dr. Fowler has told you that he would like to consult the faculty of Queen's University, and there are other gentlemen in the same position.

Dr. Geikie : If I had only seen this a fortnight before I would not only have been ready to go into it, but I would probably have been the very one to move that we go into Committee of the Whole. It is a most important thing and worthy of the greatest attention, and I desire to be able to digest it ; that shows far more consideration for the committee and the report than as if we dashed into the thing when we did not know anything about it, and that if we had ten times the talents we have we could not thoroughly comprehend it in the short space given us.

Moved by Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the consideration of the report of the Committee on Curriculum be deferred until to-morrow morning.

Dr. Bergin : As regards what has fallen from Dr. Harris, that he hasn't had sufficient time to digest this, why he has been digesting it ever since he has had the honor of a seat in this Council, and so have the other gentlemen. Then as to the period fixed, fourteen days, for this to be in the possession of the members of the Council, that was not because of any fault of the committee, but it was because they desired to place before the members of the Council the information which they desired, and that did not reach them in time to give it to the Council within the fourteen days, although Dr. Pyne made every effort, as directed by the Council, to procure it. And then I want to say that I did not push this ; when asked whether we should go into Committee of the Whole, I said, "the matter rests with the Council," and it does rest

with the Council. And I would say to Dr. Ruttan that whether he means it or not, by postponing it until next session, the effect will be to kill it, perhaps for several years to come.

Dr. Ruttan : There is no such intention at all.

Dr. Bergin : Then the resolution ought to be withdrawn, for the effect of it will be to keep alive teaching bodies that are kept alive solely for the purpose of putting money into the hands of persons belonging to them ; whether they know it or not, that is the effect of it, and it is degrading other institutions by taking away pupils from them. Now, I do not yield in my respect for the public institutions of this country to anybody, but I do feel that there is such a thing as overdoing medical education as well as overdoing anything else. I feel that we have too many medical schools (hear, hear) and I feel that all the opposition that we have to attempts to advance the interests of the medical profession of this country comes from the schools, and if they desire it, and continue in this course, the result will be that the profession will as one man rise up and demand that the school men be excluded from this Council because of their opposition to every advance in medical and preliminary education. (Hear, hear.)

Upon putting the amendment to the amendment, the President declared it carried by a vote of fourteen to nineteen.

Moved by Dr. Ruttan, seconded by Dr. Harris, That the Report of the Curriculum Committee upon Education presented by the Committee be laid over for further discussion until the next session of this Council in 1892.

Moved by Dr. Henry, in amendment, seconded by Dr. Johnson, That the Council go into Committee of the Whole upon Report as presented by Dr. Bergin.

Moved by Dr. Rogers, in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Dr. Bray, That the Report of the Curriculum Committee be the first Order of the Day to-morrow morning.—Carried.

Dr. Rogers gives notice, That he will move a vote of thanks to the medical members of the Legislative Assembly for assistance in re amendments to the Medical Act of 1891.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet again at 10 a.m. Friday, the 12th June, 1891.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday, 12th June, 1891, 10 a.m.

The Medical Council met this day in accordance with motion for adjournment. The President in the chair, called the Council to order. The Registrar called the roll, all present excepting Sir James Grant.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Dr. Rosebrugh, seconded by Dr. Rogers, That the Rules be suspended, and Mr. Webb, the Prosecutor, permitted to present his report for the year.—Carried. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Johnson, That the Council go into Committee of the Whole on Report of Curriculum Committee.—Carried.

Dr. Daniel Clark, an ex-President of the Council, was invited to a seat on the platform, and was received with applause by the members.

At the request of the President, Dr. Rosebrugh took the chair, after which it was decided to discuss the report clause by clause.

Dr. Britton said : Mr. Chairman, I have a motion in my hand, moved by Dr. Britton, seconded by Dr. Henry, That clause 1 of the report be amended by erasing the following words : "Senior leaving examination . . . must be taken ;" and inserting : "The Departmental University Matriculation Examinations." I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I have tried to give the matter a good deal of thought, because I have been very much interested in it, and the length of time during which I have been turning it over in my mind has not been simply since this Council has been in session ; for some two or three months ago I took it upon myself, although not a member of the Committee, to write home to some of the larger Universities in the Old Country for their curriculum, and amongst others I wrote to the University of London, England, the University of Edinburgh, and the University of Glasgow, from each of which I received a copy of their regulations. I did this for the purpose of having some opportunity of comparing our standard with theirs. This by way of preface.

I suppose that it is right that I should explain what is meant by the Departmental University's Matriculation Examination. Some few years ago some discussion arose between two of the leading Universities as to

which had the higher standard, and I believe the controversy was carried on with the exhibition of some warm feelings on both sides. Possibly it was this that led the Department of Education to go into the matter; and overtures were made by the Department to the different Universities, provided a regular uniform standard were set up by the Department of Education it would be desirable that the different Universities act in accordance with that, or, in other words, that they should be willing to accept that as their matriculation, or, in other words, I suppose, that they would be willing, in case a candidate presented himself before the Department or before the examiners appointed by the Department to conduct this examination, and passed that examination, to accept him as having matriculated in their University. I have been anxious to find out just what that standard is, and unfortunately at present it cannot be got in black and white, because, I believe, although the arrangements are completed, the printing is not done yet; in a very short time, I believe, it will be out in definite form. However I interviewed the Minister of Education yesterday evening, and I asked him definitely what that standard was, and how it compared with the standard of matriculation in the different Universities. The Minister said, it will be the same subjects, as nearly as possible, as are embraced in the matriculation in Arts of the University of Toronto of to-day, but the percentage of marks exacted will be higher. I said, how does it compare with the Junior Leaving Examination? (I suppose most of the members of the Council present have one of those papers from the Department in which those particulars are given, in reference to the Junior Leaving Examination.) The Minister said, It will be higher than the Junior Leaving Examination. I asked, What is the attitude of the different Universities towards the Department in reference to this matter? He said, the Universities have agreed already to accept it as their matriculation. Now, Sir, I am very much afraid we will make a very great mistake if we insist upon students not only passing the highest examination which is prescribed by the Department, but not satisfied with that, we add on at least four more subjects. I have a document in my hand from the Department, and I shall read over the names of the subjects that are embraced in the Senior Leaving Examination:—

English Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Prosody, one paper, value 200; English Composition (essay) one paper, 100; English Poetical Literature, one paper, value 200; History and Geography, one paper, value 150; Algebra, one paper, 150; Euclid, one paper, value 150; Trigonometry, one paper, 150; Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, three papers, value 400; Latin, and Greek, two papers, one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar, value 400; French and German, two papers, one on Authors and one on Composition and Grammar, value 400. All down to Trigonometry are compulsory; then the candidate has the option in the Senior Leaving Examination of taking a

Science course, or taking a Classical course, or of taking a Modern Language Course. Therefore, there are three options. The first optional subjects that are grouped are Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, the second are Latin and Greek, and the third French and German. If this clause be adopted, the consequence will be that we ask every candidate not only to pass the highest examination that is prescribed by the Department to be passed by the students leaving the best of our Collegiate Institutes to-day, but we do not give them the options, but we say that they must pass in all these optional subjects; we make all these subjects, which the Department says are optional, compulsory with the exception of one, giving them the choice of taking either French or German, one modern language instead of two.

I might refer to some negotiations that went on between the Committee on Legislation and the Government. I was not on that Committee, but the Chairman of the Committee did me the honor of asking me to go down and meet them there, knowing that I was personally acquainted with some of the members of the Government; and the ground that we took when we sought legislation—that is in reference to the standard of matriculation, because heretofore that has been very imperfect, and has been a very uncertain thing, because Matriculation in Arts in any University in Her Majesty's dominions would qualify any candidate for entering upon the study of medicine, and that might be very imperfect. We contended in our interviews with the Minister and other members of the Government and Legislature that it seemed unfair, it seemed almost like a lack of confidence in us as a body, that the Government should give us full power to determine in an unlimited way—we were not restricted as to what subjects the man should study when he was pursuing his professional course, after he had once entered upon the study of medicine; they did not say you must be restricted in this way or that way or the other. You may examine as you please, you may prescribe whatever subjects you like, there is no limit, we have confidence in your judgment; you are professional men, you know what is required and therefore we do not tell you what to ask. But they had said always before that, When you are determining whether a man is qualified to enter upon the study of the practice of medicine, why you are limited there—that is, we lay down certain restrictions, and we say if a man knows this, that, or the other, he is qualified and then you must accept him. Our contention, as I say, in our conversation with these different persons, was that we felt it was rather unfair; that we would like to have their confidence in that one respect as well as in the other. Well, it seems that in the course of legislation our Bill passed in its entirety, that is, we got what we asked. Our only limit was graduation in Arts, and therefore it appears as though the Government had perfect confidence in us in that one respect as well as in the other. Well, the understanding was that provided the Government exhibited the confidence in our

judgment in this matter, we would be very careful not to abuse the privilege that was accorded us; that is, that we would not set so high a standard as to be liable to the imputation of legislating in the direction of monopoly or in the direction of exclusion; for, Sir, I say we have no right to legislate in the direction of excluding men from the practice of medicine who are by nature and attainments fairly qualified to practice that profession, I don't care if there were ten thousand practitioners; if it was likely to lead to the making of ten thousand practitioners in Ontario we would have no right to legislate for the prevention of that. All that we are here for, in connection with this matter, is for the purpose of acting as guardians in the interests of the profession and in the interests of the public, that men who are not qualified by preliminary or professional training to practice the profession should be excluded. That is as far as we can go.

The Department has prescribed three different examinations beside this University matriculation examination; that is, a Primary examination, which appears to be an intermediate examination in the course of their studies; in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, the Junior Leaving Examination, which, as I said before, the Minister of Education—also the Deputy Minister of Education, for I saw him as well—says is somewhat lower than the Departmental Matriculation Examination, the one I referred to. I am not very certain as to whether or not Latin is made compulsory in that examination, but I think it is. Of course if the same subjects are taken up as in matriculation of the Universities of Toronto, Latin is compulsory, and therefore it will not be necessary to add the clause to that motion or to make an amendment to the motion insisting upon Latin being compulsory, for I believe that it is.

I have tried to explain to you what that examination means; and I for one feel that we ought of course to insist on a guarantee that any examination that is passed by the applicant shall be sufficient to satisfy our minds that he has passed a thoroughly stringent examination; to my mind it is a sufficient guarantee, as the Minister of Education and the Deputy Minister of Education both informed me, and I have no doubt we will have the same in print a little later on, that the standard will at least be equal to that of the matriculation in Arts in the University of Toronto, and that the percentage will be higher; and we have this additional guarantee that two of the leading Universities, who have been contending as to which had the higher matriculation, as well as the other leading Universities of the Province, have all agreed to accept as matriculants those who have passed the examination referred to.

Dr. Henry asks Dr. Britton if he will point out the difference between the present examination of the Council and the examination which he is

now referring to ; what subjects are in that which are not in the present one, if any, or if there is any elevation in the standard.

Dr. Britton : As far as I understand, the second-class non-professional examination is done away with altogether at present. I am not positive regarding that. The second-class non-professional examination, when Latin was compulsory, was a fair examination. I cannot say how that compares with the standard of the Departmental matriculation examination, although in conversation the Hon. G. W. Ross gave me to understand that the standard would be higher than the other ; however I don't like to say positively, and perhaps misinterpret his words. Of one thing I am certain, that the standard would be at least equal to the highest standard of matriculation in any University in Ontario to-day, and that the average percentage would be higher ; the minimum percentage for passing in any one subject would be, I believe, the same as in the University of Toronto, but the minimum average of all the subjects for passing would be ten per cent. higher.

Dr. Philip : I would like for my own information to ask Dr. Britton, if this examination is accepted by the Council, would it be permitted by the Minister of Education to take place in the various High Schools and Colleges in Ontario, or would the applicants be required to come to Toronto for examination ?

Dr. Britton : I presume that this examination will be conducted on the same lines as the third-class non-professional or the second-class non-professional examinations formerly were, and as the Primary Examinations as instituted now, also the Junior Leaving Examination and the Senior Leaving Examination. That is, the papers will be prepared by a Joint Board of Examiners who will be under the direction of a Joint Committee. I could give you the names of that Committee, and when you hear their names you will come to the conclusion that that itself is another guarantee that at any rate the examinations will be conducted in a straightforward way. Heretofore, as I say, these Departmental examinations have been conducted in this way : The papers have been prepared by the Examiners appointed by the Department, and, I suppose, printed here in the city ; they have been sent out under seal, and have been distributed to the students in the different Collegiate Institutes and High Schools ; presiding examiners have been appointed, and these papers have been returned to Toronto and read by the examiners, so that there could be every facility offered for students, no matter though they were at great distance away from Toronto, to pass the examination.

The names of the gentlemen who are on this Joint Committee are the Hon. Edward Blake, Vice-Chancellor Mulock, Principal Dupuis of Kingston (I am informed by the gentlemen from Queen's that he is the chairman of that Board), Professor Loudon, of the University of Toronto ;

J. Seath, the Inspector of High Schools, looked upon as one of the ablest educationalists; John F. Houston, L. A. Andrew, who is, I believe, at present the principal of one of the best Collegiate Institutes in the country, and Sir Daniel Wilson.

There is one other matter I should have mentioned, and then I am through. If we insist on applicants passing the Senior Leaving Examination, provided we give them the options in this clause of the report, we make those additional subjects compulsory with the exception of one; supposing we insist upon them passing that examination as laid down by the Department, then let us look at it in the direction of exclusion, that is to what extent it is likely to exclude worthy young men from entering on the study of medicine who should have the opportunity of doing so. I find in running over the report from the Department of Education, giving copies of returns sent in to the Department from High Schools, stating the number of students who are preparing for the Junior Leaving Examination, and the number of students who are preparing for the Senior Leaving Examination that thirty-seven High Schools sent in their reports stating how many pupils were in the course of preparation for the Junior Leaving Examination, and also for the Senior Leaving Examination, and out of those thirty-seven there was not a solitary student who was being prepared for the Senior Leaving Examination. I will venture the assertion that in the Toronto Collegiate Institute, and in that of Brantford, my native town, one of the best in the country—Dr. Harris can corroborate what I say, for he was Chairman of the School Board of that town for at least one year, perhaps longer—(Dr. Harris—four years)—there are not two boys prepared for that Senior Leaving Examination. I thank you, gentlemen, for the patient attention you have given me. (Applause).

Dr. Rogers: I do not like to hear any member of this Council speak in the way Dr. Britton has spoken about exclusion. It appears to me that it is the privilege, and, not only the privilege but the duty of this Council to arrange a curriculum that will to a certain extent exclude a large number of students at present admitted into the schools.

Last session I believe Dr. Logan brought some motion before the Council to the effect that we should have reciprocity with the other Provinces for the purpose of opening fields for the practice of our students. Therefore it appears to me there is definite evidence that the supply at present exceeds the demand. (Hear, hear). More than that, there is another point; two-thirds, at least, of the students who matriculated in the various Medical Schools do not either complete their curriculum or, if they do, never practice their profession. I invite the attention of the Council to the fact, and ask why is this? It is chiefly because many men go into the Medical Schools and are admitted as students, never having been tested in any way as to what their capabili

ties were, or as to what capacity they have for passing through the various stages of the Medical School, or as to their ability to practice their profession afterwards; if there is the possibility that men should put in three or four years of study and three or four years of expense to obtain the information that he is unfit to go into the profession that he has selected, I think something might be done to amend that, and that can only be amended by giving the students such an examination as a matriculation, so that they will have had to get up such work that they will be to a certain extent in a better position to know before they waste all this time and all this money, that they really have selected a profession that it is their intention to pursue and their ability to perform work in. (Hear, hear). And whatever examination this Council decides upon setting down as a primary matriculation examination, I think it would be well to have the lines of that very distinctly laid down. I have no objection personally to this Departmental examination, but at present it is a mere myth. I do not know what it is. We have an unofficial conversation between the report of Toronto Universities and the Deputy Minister of Education or the Minister of Education, which leads us to believe that this Departmental examination will be at least rather better than the matriculation examination at Toronto University is to-day. I am a very young member of this Council, but I would draw the attention of the Council to this fact very strongly, that if we accept that, when we have gone to the trouble of opening this subject up and canvassing it so long, are we gaining all that we are warranted in asking in accepting that examination? (Applause).

Dr. Rogers: Before the question is put I desire to say a few words particularly respecting the Departmental examination as referred to by Dr. Britton. The examinations to-day of the Department, Mr. Chairman, are the Senior and Junior Leaving Examinations, which are equal, I believe, to the junior and senior matriculation in Arts in the Universities. They have been considered as equal; but in order, I understand from the Minister of Education, to make it more specific, it has been proposed to make what is called a Departmental examination in lieu of the Departmental matriculation examination of the Universities. We therefore will have, in accepting the amendment of Dr. Britton, one thing only; almost the same position we had prior to the Amendment to the Medical Act of 1891. We have gained hardly a point, and not only have we gained hardly a point, Sir, but I do not think that it compares in a favorable light with the second-class non-professional teachers' examination as carried on by the Teachers' Association formerly. So that as a matter of fact were I asked to-day to say whether the Departmental examination is as good an examination as the old second-class non-professional, I would have to say that I would accept as the higher of

the two the old second-class non-professional. Dr. Britton refers to some negotiations that were entered into by the Legislative Committee last year with the Minister of Education, when we got this amendment in the Medical Act. I am well aware, Sir, of all the difficulties which we had to encounter to get that amendment, and it is quite true that we had to explain to the Minister of Education that we would not for the present adopt a standard of an Arts degree, but instead of only giving us three to choose from he has given us six, which anyone can see by reading the first clause of the Bill, says: "Graduates in Arts in any Universities in her Majesty's Dominion shall not be required to pass the preliminary examination. Provided always, that where the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons adopts a lower standard for matriculation than graduation in Arts, such standard shall conform to the curriculum of the Universities in the Province for the Academic year to which such standard applies, or to the course of study prescribed for the junior or senior matriculation in Arts or the examination prescribed by the Department of Education for the leaving examination of High Schools."

Therefore we can accept the first year, the second year, or the third year in Arts, or we can take the Junior or Senior Leaving Examination, or we can take the junior or senior matriculation in the Universities. The only point which the Minister of Education wished us to adopt was this, that if we adopted and held an examination of our own we should not ask, in that examination, students to pass on subjects which were not taught in the schools of the Province for any one of these six standard examinations in Ontario; that is to say, we must take the subjects which were taught in the schools or Universities. And I may say that the Minister of Education assured me that we were on the right track in endeavoring to raise the standard of pre-medical education in the Province of Ontario, and although he would not like to see us adopt an Arts degree at present, still his own proposition to me, and I think to others, was that if we adopted the Senior Leaving Examination of the Department of Education, we would have a standard which was a good one.

Having taken up this much of your time I would like to refer for a few moments to some other parts of this subject. I would like you in the first place to refer to the Committee whose report we are now considering. I want simply to point to this fact that the Committee which was appointed last year is composed of men, who I think, we all consider among the ablest of the members of this Council. They are men who have given an enormous amount of time and trouble to the consideration of this subject of matriculation; they have gone to the trouble of getting the standards of matriculation in England, in Europe, and in Canada, beside the standard of Departmental education of Ontario.

They have had all this material before them ; and as the result of that they come to us and say, gentlemen, as the result of our consideration of this matter we ask you to adopt the Senior Leaving Examination of the Department of Education of Ontario. It seems to me, Sir, that after all the trouble they have gone to, after the serious consideration they have given this subject, after having all the curricula and the data before them to decide, they were in a very good position to decide which was the best examination to choose from. Again, if we look upon this subject in another light, have we not a right to expect that in the old Province of Ontario the profession of medicine shall take a standard equal at least to that in the colony of Australia. Now in the colony of Australia the standard for preliminary education is an Arts degree and five years medical study afterwards ; and I think it may be conceded that in this Province, which we are all proud of, we have a right to expect that our profession shall take as good a standard as the lowest in Great Britain ; and in adopting this standard this Committee have only adopted what the general Council of Great Britain has adopted. Then if we compare it with the standard of education in France what do we find ? We find in France that not only must a student take a much higher standard than this, but they must take the degree of B.A. and and B. Sc., before they can start the study of the Science of Medicine, and then they must study five years afterwards in medicine. If we look at it in relation to Germany, we find that the standard in the Gymnasia in Germany is an Arts degree.

Dr. Britton : I just stand to correct the statement that the speaker has just made, I have no doubt unintentionally. He says, if I understand right, that the standard in the United Kingdom is higher than this clause asks for us.

Dr. Rogers : Oh no, Dr. Britton misunderstood me. I did not mean to say that. I said we were trying to get as good a standard as in Great Britain the General Council had adopted.

Leaving that subject, Mr. Chairman, I would like to come back to the condition of the profession of Ontario, because this matter of preliminary education in our profession has a tremendous weight in making our profession for the future either a good one or the contrary. We have in Ontario now I think, about 3000 medical practitioners in round numbers, Dr. Pyne could tell you the exact number. The figures are at the back of the last register. We have as a population about two millions. In other words we have one medical practitioner to about every 800 of population. We find in Great Britain they have one practitioner to every 1500 of the population, and if you compare it with France, where the high standard of pre-medical education is of which I have spoken, you will find they have one doctor there to over 3000 of a population, and it is safe to say that there is no place in the world where the profession

of medicine has made such strides as in France and Germany. From the little travelling I have done in those two countries I would say that there is no place in the world where the profession is so much respected as there. In Ontario the conditions are not only what they are, but they are growing worse every year. They are not standing still, but are getting worse every year. I mean to say that the population of Ontario is not increasing very much, that the increase of population is not in the same proportion as the increase in the number of doctors turned out. I argue that the profession of medicine is becoming overcrowded, and as a means of overcoming that I would advocate the adoption of the report of the committee. I would like to say furthermore that there are in the United States to-day (a friend of mine made up the figures) something over 1000 doctors who were born and educated as doctors in this country.

Dr. Moore: They are good ones.

Dr. Rogers: I grant you that. But why did they go to the United States? Why did we have 1000 young men leaving this country? Because when they were educated they found that the crowding of the profession was such in this country that they could not make a living, and they were forced to leave this country and seek a broader field. We have as a result of this lost this 1000 lives, and as a matter of political economy one million dollars has been lost to this Province of Ontario by forcing out of our Province this 1000.

Dr. Williams: Is the percentage of physicians in the United States in proportion to the inhabitants so much less than here that our doctors can go there and get a better field?

Dr. Rogers: In answer to that, Mr. Chairman, I will say to Dr. Williams this, and I presume he knows, that in many parts of the United States the proportion of physicians to the population is sometimes one to 2000, and in many parts of the United States the population is only 500 to each physician, but in some of the newer sections it is of course in a better condition for the practice of medicine.

I was about to refer, Mr. Chairman, to another point, and that was that we have 3000 as the number of physicians in Ontario, and I think you would concede that one-half the number would meet all the requirements of the population. I don't think anyone would attempt to deny that. If you look around in the city of Toronto you will find about 400 practising physicians, or about one to every 500. I think it will be conceded by every one who will stop and think, that if there were one-half the number of practising physicians in Toronto we would still have enough to meet all the requirements of the population, and I think you will find it all over the Province of Ontario as it is in the City of Toronto. Now, Sir, the profession of medicine is a non-producing profession—a following which does not come under the head of producing—therefore

if you have 1500 physicians in Ontario who are not required for the needs of the population, you have lost to this country that 1500 who would be engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, or mercantile pursuits, and who would give their time and talents to the country, whereas as they are, they are not needed and they are lost to the country. I know that it will be asked have we a right or is it fair to put a Chinese wall around our profession? is it fair to come inside the doors of the profession and then close them and keep others from coming in? I admit, Sir, that it is not fair, but it is just as fair as to allure these young men into our profession by a low standard of pre-medical education (because that is what does allure them), when they find after getting in that they can barely make a better living and barely make a better income than a first class mechanic. I ask you to go in the city of Toronto and elsewhere among the members of the medical profession, worthy, honest, intelligent men as they are, and if you could get at the true inwardness of their income you would find, in a great many instances, they were hardly making a living. Then I ask you is it kindness to do this to the young men of the country? Certainly it seems to me that no member of this Council can respond that it is, but as I have said, it is not only unkindness to the young men of the country, but it is unkindness to the Province of Ontario, and as such I hold that we ought to endeavor by every means in our power to stop this over crowding of the profession, and I think there is no means at our command that is calculated to do that so well and so thoroughly as raising the standard of pre-medical education; and, in adopting this standard of pre-medical education of the Senior Leaving Examination, let me say just here that it is only raising the standard to the first year in Arts. The Senior Leaving Examination is, I think, the same as the examination at the end of the first year in Arts in the Universities of Ontario,—that is to say it is intended to be that—the same as if a boy attended only one year in the Arts course in Ontario. Surely then, Mr. Chairman, it is not a very, very high standard of education, but I admit that it is a thorough one because it not only makes the students pass the Primary examination, which is a simple examination, but it makes him pass the Junior examination, which is the same as the matriculation in the Universities, and then he has to pass the Senior examination, which is the first year in Arts.

Dr. Britton : And take the additional subjects as well.

Dr. Rogers : Very true. In both the senior matriculation in Arts and the Senior Leaving Examination there are three classes of options, Science, Classics and Modern Languages, and the Committee has said that he shall take all these options, that is to say Classics and Science and one of the Modern Languages, and to make it uniform with the senior matriculation in Arts you have to make them pass the junior matriculation in Arts, and then take Classics and French or German.

For these reasons, then, Mr. Chairman, I advocate the first clause of the Committee's report, and I think we will be doing a great deal of injury to the profession if we do not adopt it. I feel certain that it will have the effect of making the practice of the profession better, and it will have the effect of making the profession what it should be in our Province, what it should be in this country, equal in every respect to the profession in Europe and Great Britain.

Dr. Bray: I have a very few words to say. I think perhaps some of the speakers have departed from the spirit of this clause. I do not think it is the function of this Council either to prevent or encourage men to enter the profession of medicine, but it is our duty to see that the men who do enter are well educated and capable of keeping the lives of the people entrusted to them, as far as the public are concerned. Now, I do think that we should have a uniform matriculation examination not subject to change—in the direction of University work, and not subject to change except towards a higher standard. Now the only objection I have to the examination conducted by the Education Department is that they are liable to continual change—they have been in the past, and they are liable to be so in the future. The first examination that we accepted from that Department was the old Intermediate examination from High Schools; that was wiped out, then we took the second-class examination, and that was changed, perhaps not in subjects but in name, to Junior Leaving Examination. What we want is an examination not subject to change, and I think if we can get that, that is what we require. We do not want to continue the changes; the changes that have taken place are very mystifying to students, and they are mystifying to the Council, and they are very annoying. I think if we can have an examination that will be uniform and of a high grade, and not liable to these changes except in the right direction, that is all we require. And as to legislation to stop members from entering the profession, I don't think the Council was organized or originated for that purpose at all. I say, as Dr. Britton says, if there are ten or fifteen thousand men wanting to enter, and who can enter the profession, they have a right to do so, but we have a right to see that those men, when they do enter are reliable and competent to deal with the lives of the people who shall then come under their care. If there is such a uniform stable examination and not liable to change, it will have my support, and I really think that the examination that Dr. Britton has named, if we only knew what it was,

Dr. Henderson: I understand that the Minister of Education is coming to this Council for some purpose, and will be here inside of ten minutes, and then we can get the exact explanation from him to the Council.

Dr. Bray : Then I will say nothing more further than this, that if we accept the matriculation in Arts of Toronto University, if this is a little higher standard than what is required there now, we cannot be very far astray, and if we have that examination, and the Universities accept that examination, the chances are it will be a permanent one, and that being the case, I am quite prepared to accept it.

Dr. Bergin : I think, if the Minister were here to confirm the statements made by Dr. Britton as to the standard of the senior matriculation in Arts in the Universities, and that that examination would be conducted under the Department and through their officers, as I understand his statement, that examination would be practically as high as that the Committee have recommended, it would settle the question.

Dr. Bray : I would ask Dr. Bergin then under those circumstances if he will consent to defer the discussion of this until the Minister of Education comes, and let the Council go into other business.

Dr. Bergin : I think that would be wise.

Dr. Harris : Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is necessary. I think we ought to take the word of a member of this Council as quickly as we take the word of a member of the Government.

Dr. Bergin : I do not think that is fair. No one has cast doubt upon Dr. Britton's statement, but Dr. Britton has cast doubt upon it himself, and says that he declines to be responsible for it.

Dr. Moore : Principal Grant, of Queen's University, in a letter to myself says, now there is one examination in which these two different lines will meet, and that is the examination which your Council should get. It is called the Departmental matriculation examination. So far as the subjects are concerned they are precisely those that you will find stated in either the Calander of Toronto or Queen's University as the subjects for matriculation, and so far as the examiners are concerned they are a Board of professors nominated by the Department, one of which is Professor Dupuis, of Queen's University. Now, Sir, not only have we this assurance, but I have also the words of the Minister of Education to myself ; he told me that the subjects would be the same, and also that the standard would be higher ; that this matriculation examination as it now existed, or had existed at that time in the Toronto Universities and in Queen's University was a very good one, and he also said that they intended to follow on the same lines, but exact a much higher percentage : he also intimated that he thought that was the desirable examination for us to have, and the examination that we should adopt, and it was with a very great deal of difficulty that the Committee succeeded in persuading the Minister to give us what he did give us ; he was simply going to leave it to the Departmental matriculation examination and no more, he thought that was high enough, and not t

us the option of raising it to a degree in Arts. I have been one of the advocates for raising the standard of matriculation in this body ever since I became a member of it. For the past seven years, year after year, I have asked for the standard of matriculation to be raised, and year after year I was voted down. I am not one of those who wishes to raise the standard of preliminary examination so high as to exclude any worthy son of this glorious Province of ours, far from it, but to secure well qualified men to do battle with disease in this Province or wherever else they may be.

At this point the Minister of Education entered the room and was invited to a seat on the platform amid the applause of the members.

The Chairman asked Dr. Bergin to explain the matter under discussion.

Dr. Bergin: Mr. Chairman and the Hon. the Minister of Education. I need scarcely say, gentlemen, that it gives this Council very much pleasure to see the Minister of Education here to-day at our deliberations, and to say how gladly we should welcome him at every annual meeting of our Council if he could make it convenient to be here. (Applause). We are particularly pleased to see him to-day because we are discussing a question which comes immediately under his notice. The Minister I think, understands, that we are here to-day discussing the report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the best method of increasing the standard of preliminary education as well as that of professional education, and to do it in a way that will best contribute to the interests of the profession without dealing too harshly with those who desire to enter upon the study of medicine.

I may say, Sir, in brief without troubling the Minister with the full text of the first clause of the report of the Committee, that that Committee has recommended that the examination to be passed by one desiring to enter the profession be that of the Senior Leaving Examination of the High Schools, and that at the suggestion of one of our body we propose to exclude three of the options which it was by that clause intended first to include. These options are Zoology, Botany and Chemistry. With these three stricken out it was understood that this clause would be satisfactory to the gentlemen who look upon the examination as of too high a character; but it appears that a conversation was had with the Deputy Minister of Education who recommended to the gentlemen consulting him the Departmental University examination in Arts, that it would be as high as that we asked for, would be under the control of the Department of Education, and therefore ought to be perfectly satisfactory to the College. Now if that be so, and we do not doubt that it is so—but the gentleman who placed it before the Council was not in a position to say positively that it was, and that it was arranged, he understood, between the different Universities that that standard should be accepted—I think that the Committee would be

quite willing to meet that view, and to accept that senior matriculation in Arts, but so far we have not been given to understand that the Science subjects, which we look upon as so important a preliminary, are to be included in that Departmental matriculation examination.

The Council, I know, thank the Minister very heartily for coming here, because we understand that he comes here for the purpose of giving us the benefit of the knowledge which he has of the arrangements come to by the Universities with each other, and whether they have consented to place themselves for that purpose under the control of the Department. I may add that we desire to work in most perfect harmony with the Education Department, knowing that the head of the department is as anxious to promote the interests of the profession as are the members of the profession themselves.

The Hon. G. W. Ross : I have to thank my old friend and colleague in another place, Dr. Bergin, for the kind references made to myself. I feel honored indeed by being asked to come down, for I came down here by invitation to meet with you not for the purpose of expressing opinions on this question—perhaps that I should not do here as I have expressed opinions freely elsewhere—but just to answer as briefly as possible the questions raised by the doctor. I may say, however, in a general way that I am exceedingly pleased with what appears to be the universal desire of the medical profession to raise not only the standard of entrance as far as may be consistent with the interests of the profession, but also to improve the various courses of study which the medical students are required to take before they are finally licensed to practice medicine. I may say (and I am not speaking my own view when I say this), that the Province of Ontario is greatly indebted to the Medical Council for the efficiency with which it has discharged its duties since its establishment in this Province.

As to the question in point, preliminary education, I may say, firstly, until this year each University held its own Matriculation Examination, on its own standard, with its own course of study. By an arrangement which the Universities were kind enough to make with the Education Department, the Matriculation Examination of the Universities, both pass and honor, is combined with the Departmental examination, so that hereafter you may say, in a certain sense, there is no University examination, or, if you choose to take the other view, there is no Departmental examination. I need not enter into details with the mode of appointing the examiners; it is sufficient to say that these two examinations are amalgamated. For teachers' certificates, for the Departmental examination pure and simple, certain conditions are requisite in the curriculum of studies, which the University does not insist upon for matriculation. For instance in the present standard for matriculation in medicine which you have accepted during the last four or five years, namely, a second

class certificate, we insist upon a Science course of study. Science is obligatory with us. The Departmental second class certificate corresponds almost exactly with the University Junior Matriculation examination called the Junior Leaving Examination, but for the University's purpose Science is optional. A second difference: for Departmental purposes Latin is not obligatory; for University purposes, on the same grade of certificate, Latin is obligatory. There are the two differences. If your students are allowed to matriculate in medicine on the Departmental Leaving Examination they will matriculate without Latin, but they must have Science; if they matriculate on the University Leaving Examination (for there is that discrimination made between the Departmental and the matriculation in Arts), they would have Latin, but they would not have Science unless they chose.

Of course, the Senior Leaving Examination, in a general way, is as much harder than the Junior as a first class certificate Grade C, is harder than a second class certificate, but the second class certificate is a good deal harder than a third, the third having been your standard for many years, and you can therefore understand that if you take the Senior Leaving Examination you are practically raising the standard for matriculation in medicine from a second class certificate to a first class certificate with certain options, which I have not at this moment in my mind. If you take matriculation in Arts, then your students will all have a knowledge of Latin with French and German, and they will have a good general English education. Matriculation in Arts, I might also add, is probably considerably harder, and will be a good deal harder as conducted now than ever it was before. I think the University did not exact as high percentage when they conducted the examination themselves as is exacted under the joint arrangements that have been made between the Department and the University. So that even accepting the matriculation in Arts as your standard, the examination will be harder than it was before, or accepting the Departmental Leaving Examination, or the Junior Leaving Examination, for the future you will accept an examination that is a little harder than it ever has been before. We are raising our Departmental examinations a notch every year as fast as we can. The University is also raising its examinations; you will have one uniform standard if you take this examination, and you will have an examination that is certainly very much in advance of what the examinations for matriculation in medicine were many years ago. As for what you should do that is for you to say. Perhaps I have now discharged my mission. I thank you for having asked me those questions and I shall be exceedingly glad if I can be of use to you. The whole influence of the Department, I trust, is on the side of higher education all along the line. (Applause.) We are greatly indebted, I have said over and over again, to the medical men of this country for placing their

talents at our disposal in connection with the Board of Health, and they do it without money and without price. We will be longer lived thereby, and the country will be improved thereby. And I recognize that in every movement for the advance of education I have an ally and a friend in the great medical profession of this Province.

Dr. Bray : Might I ask the Minister of Education, through the Chairman, a question : If the Matriculation Examination in Arts, as it will be in force in the future, is not a higher examination than the present second class non-professional examination ?

Hon. G. W. Ross : It is the same, only that the matriculant in Arts takes options that we do not take.

Dr. Bray : I have reference to the second class non-professional as it existed a year ago.

Hon. G. W. Ross : It is higher.

Dr. Geikie : Supposing students were to take the Departmental examination which you have alluded to, embracing Science, could there not be some special arrangement made by which, in the case of every medical matriculant, in addition to the Science, Latin should be compulsory ?

Hon. G. W. Ross : Yes, we have done so before, and we should do it in the future, if asked to do so by this Council. You may have Latin if you want it. You would make it compulsory upon your students, and we would examine your students for you.

Dr. Bergin : Am I to understand the Minister to say that Latin would be compulsory in the matriculation ; I would like to ask the question whether the Department would not at the instance of the Medical Council, if they requested it, make Science a necessity ?

Hon. G. W. Ross : I think the feeling of the University has not ripened to that point yet, although the tendency is in that way. I do not think they would do it until after they change their curriculum for 1895.

Dr. Bergin : The University would probaby take it for their matriculation for the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Hon. G. W. Ross : The College of Physicians and Surgeons could do this : They could make the matriculation in Arts, with Science for medical matriculation, just the same as they have been taking the Departmental examination with Latin for medical matriculation. You can have either way. We conduct the examination, and we will do anything of that kind.

Dr. Bergin : How does the Senior Leaving Examination compare with the Senior Matriculation in Arts ?

Hon. G. W. Ross: The Senior Leaving Examination and the Senior Matriculation in Arts are the same examinations.

Dr. Rogers: In passing the Senior Leaving Examination will it qualify the students to enter the second year in the Universities of Toronto?

Hon. G. W. Ross: It is the Junior Examination with honors that we call the Senior Leaving Examination. There is a pass Senior and there is a Senior with honors. The Senior with honors is the first year of the University. It is a little complicated, but that is the way it works out. The Senior Leaving Examination is first, the Junior Leaving Examination is second class; and the Primary Examination, which you have rejected five years ago, is the third.

Dr. Bray: I have great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to the Minister of Education for his kindness in coming down here to-day, and also for his information, and the kind way in which he has spoken to this Council. I think he has done justice, and more than justice, to the medical profession. For my part I do not think there is a medical man of any standing in the Province of Ontario but will try to assist the Minister of Education in his earnest and just endeavors to raise the standard of not only medical but all other kinds of education. It is with a great deal of pleasure I move this resolution.

Dr. Day: I have great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in seconding that resolution, and the greater pleasure from the fact of having been on the Legislative Committee last year. I must say when we went to the Legislature we were somewhat embarrassed, and apparently embarrassed by the Minister of Education, but when we came to understand the Minister of Education, and when the Minister of Education came to give us his explanation in the matter, we were not embarrassed, but we were very greatly assisted. We did at first have a little notion that the country to which he belonged perhaps made him a little obstinate, but we were quite disabused of that idea, and I must say it affords me the very greatest of pleasure to second Dr. Bray's vote of thanks to the Minister of Education, not only for his coming here, but for the very efficient manner in which he assisted us, and in which, I may say, he passed our Bill, because I must say it was for him and for him alone to approve of our Bill, and when he did so, which he did in the form in which it now stands, the difficulties seemed all to vanish at once. I think the medical profession of the Province owes the Minister of Education a very great debt of gratitude for the manner in which he assisted us on that occasion. (Carried).

The Chairman: I have very great pleasure in conveying to you the thanks of this Council—we are in Committee of the Whole, but the whole Council are here, so that it becomes a unanimous vote of the

Council to you, as Minister of Education, for the kindness you have manifested, and the interest which you have shown, and the trouble you have taken in coming here to make these explanations to us.

Hon. G. W. Ross : I thank you. I do not know when I have got so nice a vote of thanks for so little work. It is a pleasure for me to come. I am glad that my friend the Doctor has vindicated my name in the House. There may be a little obstinacy in the race, but it generally gives way before the brilliant logic of those who have a good case.

I should say that perhaps you are more indebted to Dr. McKay for managing your Bill in the House than you are to me. No doubt you recognize his worth and his valuable services in this connection. I again thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the kind vote of thanks.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Committee report progress.

The President, Dr. Williams, resumed the chair.

Dr. Philip gives notice of a motion authorizing the Council to borrow money on promissory notes, and renewals of same.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Council do now adjourn, and sit again at 2 o'clock, and that the first order of business be the recurrence to consideration of the report of this Committee on the curriculum. (Carried).

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Friday, 12th June, 1891, 2 p.m.

The Medical Council met this day in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The President in the chair called the Council to order. The Registrar called the roll, all present excepting Sir James Grant. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On motion rules of order were suspended.

Moved by Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the Registrar be, and is hereby instructed to send, before the 1st day of December of this year, to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the following documents or papers, viz :—

1. A copy of the "Amendment of the Ontario Medical Act" of 1891.
2. A statement showing the full indebtedness of the individual mem-

ber to the College up to the 31st day of December, 1891, with a notice urging payment of the same, and directing attention to the provisions of the Act respecting the penalty for non-payment of dues.

3. A printed letter calling upon each member to notify the Registrar whether the address specified is the correct address of the member, directing attention to the fact that unless a reply is received within six months the name will be erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, according to section 9 of the "Amendment of the Ontario Medical Act of 1891."

4. That the Registrar shall on receiving from any member of the College payment of all dues to the 31st December, 1891, send to him the annual certificate specified in the Act.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Orr, seconded by Dr. Henry, that a copy of the penal clauses of Act of 1891 be printed upon the back of the Annual Announcement and sent to each practitioner in the Province. (Carried).

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Discipline Committee in the case of B. H. Lemon, presented at the annual session of 1890. (Carried).

Dr. Harris in the chair. Committee rose. The President resumed the chair. Dr. Harris presented the report of the Committee of the whole upon report of Discipline Committee in the case of B. H. Lemon, presented at the annual session of 1890, as follows:—

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Philip, whereas the report of the Discipline Committee submitted to this Council on the 13th day of June, 1890, found Benjamin Heaton Lemon guilty of disgraceful unprofessional conduct, as more fully appears by such report, and whereas the Council stayed proceedings in the case until its next meeting, and whereas it does not appear that the said Benjamin Heaton Lemon has given any evidence that he should be treated with further leniency by this Council, therefore resolved, that the Council hereby direct the erasure of the name of the said Benjamin Heaton Lemon from the Register of this College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and declare the said Benjamin Heaton Lemon to be no longer a member thereof.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS,

Chairman of Com. of Whole.

On motion, report of Committee of Whole adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.

Moved by Dr. Philip, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the by-law to authorize the Treasurer and Registrar to borrow money for the purposes of the Medical Council of Ontario be read a first time. (Carried).

Moved by Dr. Philip, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the by-law to authorize the Treasurer and Registrar to borrow money for the purposes of the Medical Council of Ontario be now referred to a Committee of the whole, and read a second time. (Carried).

Dr. Henderson in the chair. On motion Committee rose. The President in the chair. Dr. Henderson presented the report of the Committee of the Whole, reporting by-law adopted in Committee of the Whole without amendment as follows:—

By-law authorizing the Treasurer and Registrar of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to borrow money for the purposes of the College.

No. 52. Whereas power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws, be it therefore, and it is hereby enacted,—That the Treasurer and Registrar of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are hereby authorized to jointly borrow in their official capacity, as officers of the College, upon the security of the College, such sum and sums of money as may be required for the use of the College, not however, to exceed in the aggregate at any one time \$12,000, from the Imperial Bank of Canada, or other chartered banks in good standing, and that for such sums they are authorized to use promissory notes, each of such notes to be signed by the Treasurer and Registrar of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Such sums are to be placed to the credit of the College, subject, like other College funds, to the order or cheque of the Treasurer of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Read first, second and third time, and adopted.

G. HENDERSON,

Chairman of Com. of Whole

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Committee on Curriculum. (Carried).

President Williams: We will now go into Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Committee on Curriculum. Dr. Rosebrugh, will you take the chair?

(Dr. Rosebrugh takes the chair; Council go into Committee of the Whole on the Report).

Dr. Bergin : I propose to ask the consent of the Committee to the amendment of clause No. 1 ; I propose that it should be amended by striking out all the words after " College," in the second line of Section 1, under the head of Matriculation, and inserting the following, so that it will read like this : (reads.) " Everyone desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the Register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, on and after the first day of July, 1892, must present to the Registrar of the College the official certificate of having passed the Pass University Departmental Matriculation Examination, with the prescribed Science course added and compulsory ; whereupon he will be entitled to be so registered upon payment of Twenty Dollars, and giving proof of his identity." This, I trust will meet the views of the Committee. It does not include as high a standard as I individually would like ; but as so many gentlemen of the Committee recommend that we should take a somewhat less higher standard of qualification than is asked for in this clause ; and as we have come practically to an understanding with the Minister of Education to-day that we should accept his University examination with the Science course added and compulsory ; I think we can very properly do this ; the Minister consents to the addition of the Science course for Matriculation being made compulsory for Medical students ; and further than that, it was arranged that the percentage of marks should be so raised as to make it practically equal to the leaving examinations for the High Schools. I move, therefore, that the clause be adopted as amended.

The Chairman ; We had an amendment to this clause, you will remember, before.

Dr. Bergin : I think that this covers the same ground as Dr. Britton's.

Dr. Rosebrugh : Then does Dr. Britton withdraw his proposed amendment ?

Dr. Britton : Yes, I do ; because of that.

Dr. Harris : I am very much pleased that Dr. Bergin and Dr. Britton have compromised this matter ; I think it is very much better than the high standard proposed this morning. I was not in sympathy—

Dr. Moore : Ad miseri cordiam.

Dr. Rosebrugh : That is carried, then, is it ?

Several Members : Carried, carried.

Dr. Rosebrugh : I declare it carried.

Dr. Bergin : It is proposed that we should amend the second clause by striking out in the first and second lines as it stands so that it will

read thus: "Graduates in Arts in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions are not required to pass this examination." This is what the law compels us to do—to grant matriculation to all Graduates in Arts. I move the adoption of this clause.

Dr. Rosebrugh: I declare it carried.

Dr. Bergin: The next clause is the same. (Reads third clause).

Dr. Rosebrugh: Is that agreed to—Carried.

Dr. Bergin: We propose to alter the next by making it read, "after the 1st day of May, 1892," instead of "the 1st day of May, 1893."

Dr. Rosebrugh: Is that accepted—

Several members: No, no.

Dr. Logan: There is a clause I would like to have inserted in this for the following reasons. Some of our students are, as you know, in the habit of attending the University of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan—I am not going to ask anything in the way of lessening the requirements of this Council—quite the reverse—but, as you are aware, the sessions at Ann Arbor are nine months each, and pupils taking four sessions at Ann Arbor would put in thirty-six months, whereas ours are only twenty-four months—or, adding the summer sessions—thirty-one months and two weeks; whereas we have thirty-six months at the four sessions of Ann Arbor. We simply ask that four sessions of Ann Arbor be held equal to the four sessions of this Council and the four summer sessions; I would ask that that be inserted in the fifth line of this clause.

Dr. Bray: That is only to apply to Homœopathic students.

Dr. Logan: Oh, certainly.

Dr. Williams: Wouldn't it be well that we should get this section into the form that would be acceptable to the Council, and then discuss this proposal, which is really an addition to it; I think we had better try to get it into shape first.

Dr. Harris: I take very strong exception to that five years' course in Medicine; it was I that introduced the motion that a summer session of ten weeks should be taken; I think that one summer session is quite enough, and that four winter sessions are quite enough; I don't think we should make any change from what we have now, unless it be in the cases of students who have failed. At present we have two regular examinations—

Dr. Bergin: Yes, but you know we have to do away with one, owing to the expense.

Dr. Harris: Yes, that's all right; but some compromise might be made; in any event, I don't think that it is wise to lay down a hard and fast rule, as is proposed here.

Dr. Fowler: I move in amendment, seconded by Dr. Harris, that a period of five years in actual professional service be not exacted, except in the case of students who fail to satisfy the examiners at the end of the fourth year. The reason why I propose that amendment is first—that the proposal that has been brought forward in England to make a five years' course essential has not yet come into operation; now, in England they are still in great doubt as to what to do with the students, or what to put them at at the end of the fifth year. I think before we make a universal rule, that we should commence with our poor students—those who fail to pass the examinations at the end of the fourth year; there is always a considerable number of them—and I think this ought to be tried upon them before it is tried upon the good students; there is no complaint as to the good students who have passed their examinations being unfit to practice their profession. It may be well after a while to make a five years' course compulsory upon all students, but we should commence with the poor students who fail at a four years' course; and this would have the effect of saving the Council a considerable amount of expense, as it would do away with the necessity of holding fall examinations.

Dr. Thorburn: This question—as to the time necessary for the proper study of medicine—has been very carefully thought over; I know myself there are a great many subjects required to be understood theoretically within a very short time; and as to practical information, the student goes out at the end of the fourth year with very little practical knowledge. I remember a few years ago, a very brilliant young man, who was a gold medallist, and had therefore passed his examinations with the highest honors, wrote to me asking me to send him a little vaccine, and at the same time tell him how to use it. This shows the need of practical information, and we cannot do very much better than follow the example of the English Council, who unanimously passed a resolution that the time exacted should be five years, and that the fifth year should be devoted to the practical study of medicine. I think that it is a wonder, not that our students turn out badly occasionally, but that we have so many really good men in the profession as we have in this country. They have been devoting their four years to reading so many books, and to hearing so many lectures that they have had no time for practical work at all.

Dr. Campbell: Won't Dr. Fowler be kind enough to divide his motion; some members would like to vote on the questions separately; first, on the question as to whether it is to be four years or five, and then as to the matter of summer sessions.

Dr. Henry: I move that four be substituted for five, and that one summer session be sufficient.

Dr. Rosebrugh : Dr. Fowler moves, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the period of five years in actual professional study be not exacted except in the case of students who fail to satisfy the examiners at the end of the fourth year.

Dr. Bergin : I submit that the motion is not in order ; it is simply affirming a rule of the Council that already exists. Any student who fails at the end of the fourth year will be obliged to come again at the end of the fifth year.

Dr. Williams : I must differ with the last speaker ; there is a material difference in the two propositions ; you will find that a student who fails may come up at the end of the next year whether he attends any more lectures or not ; that is, that he has already completed his curriculum and is not obliged to attend any further lectures. I understand that that is the effect of Dr. Fowler's motion, and if it does not say so, it should be put in that form.

Dr. Campbell : The clause, as we have it now, in Dr. Fowler's motion is that the course of study shall be five years but the five years shall not be required if the student succeeds at the examination held at the end of the four years.

Dr. Johnson : I don't see how the thing would work ; how can you insist upon five years' continuous study if he fails ?

Dr. Henry : I think my motion is in perfect order.

Dr. Orr : I think we should be a little slow in accepting that standard as laid down by the gentlemen who compose the Committee ; I would like to support them nearly all through, but in this portion of the curriculum we should be very careful. We should remember that living, as we do, on the north half of this great continent, we should hesitate before we place our students in such a position that they would go to the United States for their medical education ; we wish to educate our young men in this Province ; we wish to educate them for the United States, not have the United States educate them for us ; I think, and those who have rule in the schools will bear me out, that there are a large number of young men educated in the schools in this city who have no idea of practising their profession in Ontario ; they are here for the simple purpose of getting their degree here, and going to the United States to practise ; I think that the course may perhaps have some effect towards stopping those gentlemen from doing so, which would be a great pity and detrimental to our schools here and throughout the Province.

Dr. Williams : Look at the Annual Announcement, page 10, at the end of section 2, sub-section 1, and we find, "Every student must spend a period of four years in actual professional study, except as hereinafter provided." Now, if you add to that that any student failing in his

examination will be required to pass another examination in all subjects, and will be required to take another course of lectures before presenting himself, that I think will cover the difficulty; without that they may do nothing but a certain amount of book work and just enough at that to get them through; whereas, if you put in a clause of that kind, that will compel them to take an additional course of lectures or clinical work, or whatever you may see fit.

Dr. Fowler: I have altered it now, and I trust it will be accepted by the Council in its present shape. It reads as follows: "Moved by Dr. Fowler, seconded by Dr. Harris, that after the first day of May, 1892, every student must spend a period of four years and one summer session of ten weeks in actual professional study, except in the case of those students who fail at the end of four years, who will be required to take another course of lectures before presenting themselves again."

Chairman Rosebrugh: The curriculum reads as follows: (reads) "Every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided, and the prescribed period of studies shall include four winter sessions of six months each, and one summer session of ten weeks," and so on. Dr. Fowler proposes, seconded by Dr. Harris, that after the first day of May every student must spend a period of four years and one summer session of ten weeks in actual professional study, except in the case of students failing to pass at the end of the fourth year, who will be required to take another course of lectures before presenting themselves again. Dr. Henry proposes, seconded by Dr. Orr, that four years be specified instead of five years.

Dr. Williams: I was just going to remark that we ought to date it at the date of our Council meeting, or else there is not the requisite year's notice; we are making these amendments in June, while the date should be altered to agree to that.

(Dr. Harris alters the motion to read 1st July, 1892.)

Dr. Britton: I just want to say one word; I do not suppose by any means that mine is an exceptional case, and I know if I had taken one year practical work after graduation, I would have been saved a good many blunders I have made in my early practice, and perhaps some of later years.

Chairman Rosebrugh: Dr. Henry's motion does not make it compulsory for students to attend the fifth course of lectures.

Dr. Campbell: I have the same objection to Dr. Orr's resolution that I had to the other; I am in favor of a five year's course, and I am not in favor of three summer sessions.

Dr. Bergin: Mr. President, it seems to me that there is a misappre-

hension on the part of the Council as to what this resolution means, when it provides a period of five years to be spent in medical study ; the intention is, as it is proposed to do in England, and after the 1st of May to do here, or rather after the 1st of July, practically the same thing. That is, the five years shall be spent in actual study, that no part of that time shall be given by the student to any other occupation, but that he should confine himself strictly and entirely during that period, which is all too short, to acquire a knowledge of his profession.

Now, I want to read the next clause of the report, as follows : " Graduates in Arts of any College or University recognized by the Council, who shall have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and have passed an examination in these subjects for degree in Arts shall be held to have completed the first year of the five years of medical study, and will only be required to pass three years after graduating in attendance upon medical studies, and having spent one year thereafter in clinical work, before being admitted to their final examination." Thus you see that we are affording very great inducements to young men to take a higher standard of preliminary education ; we take that as an essential part of the first year's course, and we feel quite convinced that the young men who take their degree will be quite competent at the end of their second year, including that as one of their years, to pass the preliminary examination ; then, at the end of the fourth year, which will be three years in the University medical School, he will be prepared to pass his final examination. And he will then be asked to prepare himself further by a year of practical work to enter upon the practice of his profession ; which, as has been very wisely said by Dr. Britton, may save him from many blunders, his patients from much needless suffering, and some, perhaps, from death. These remarks remind me of an incident that I would like to mention : like the brilliant young man who passed so successfully in Arts, with high honors, and who was asking for some vaccine matter, and to be informed how to use it ; I happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, and a young graduate was home for his vacation, and it so happened that his father was threatened with apoplexy, and he wanted to bleed him, but was afraid to try it ; so he came to me in a great state, and said, " Doctor, for God's sake go and bleed the old man ; I can't do it, I never bled a man in my life." That is but another illustration of the kind of men sent out, well equipped in one way, but without practical knowledge enough to treat a baby for the measles. Now, we propose that that practical work shall be done either under the direction of a medical practitioner or in some institution, either public or private, which the Council will recognize, so that he will be thoroughly well equipped when he enters upon his profession. We know that he cannot master his profession with only the knowledge acquired from listening to lectures, and that he will derive an immense amount of good from a year's practical work.

Now, we are asking that four years shall be spent in actual professional study, acquiring such knowledge as will enable him to pass the examination at the end of the four years ; then the fifth year is to be spent in practical work ; then to pass a satisfactory examination on this clinical work. You see, this is no increase of work that we are asking ; we are only asking them to do now that which they ought to have done before, and never did do ; and every one admits, who has noticed what is required from medical students, that they require much more time than has been occupied heretofore. It is very gratifying to find the President of the Council admits the principle of five years, although he wishes to postpone the change for a little. I would say to my friend who thought he saw a danger of our Medical students being driven to the United States to learn their profession, that if it be so, that some of these gentlemen should have to go to the United States, is it not far better that they should be educated by the United States at the expense of that country, than that they should be educated here at our expense to practice over there.

Dr. Britton : I was just about to rise to propose an amendment to the amendment as follows :—“ The fifth year shall be devoted to clinical work—six months with a registered practitioner, and six months in one or more dispensaries or laboratories devoted to physiological or pathological work.

Dr. Day : I do not propose to occupy much of your time ; I think myself that four years properly spent in the study of medicine is enough for a good student ; if we propose a course of five years for all young men who go into medicine, we shall drive a good many out of the country ; this is a matter of very great importance that we have been discussing. I have heard a good many of these same men say that we are all proud, and justly proud, of our well-educated medical men who are educated in this country, and it is certainly something new to me if we have been turning out medical men here who are not fit to practice their profession, and it certainly would be a very great mistake to inflict upon every man a five years' course of study ; it will certainly drive some out of the country ; and if it does not do that, it will keep some men out of the profession who would otherwise be in it. If it is one of the results of our curriculum to keep young men out of the profession, and if we, in this manner, use the powers committed to us by the Legislature improperly, or as they may think, improperly, and some of them do that now, we may well fear that some of them may consider us too much of a close borough altogether, and take what steps they can to strike us out of existence altogether. There is a member of the Legislature—I won't mention his name—who supported us hitherto, but he has been heard to promise that if we became oppressive, or became too

much of a close corporation that he himself would support a bill that would have the effect of striking us out of existence altogether. So we want to be careful ; we do not want to disturb the good foundation that we already have, nor to destroy the good work that we have already done.

It is very instructive to note that a man who has graduated in Arts may be or may not be a better medical man than one who has not. A graduate in Arts is not always the best medical man ; of that we have just had an illustration from Dr. Bergin ; this practical instruction is all very well ; but in a young country like this, the best of our men in the medical profession, and the best of our young men who are going into the medical profession, are men who make their own money ; they have not got their pockets full of money, nor who can afford to spend five years of their own time in study, during which time they are not making a cent : they most of them earn their own money, and looking through the ranks of our medical men, I am safe in saying, that taking it all round they are the ones that make the best medical men. I think that our curriculum of four years is enough ; if a man fails in the final branches let him take another course ; I do think it is far better for us to not make this five years compulsory except when a man fails at the end of the fourth ; and then instead of as now, making them come up again in the fall, let them take another course of lectures in the final subjects.

Dr. Geikie : I have a sort of prejudice against five years' men, gained from experience ; in the first place, although they may be receiving the best education you can give them, the worst men I have ever known are the men who dragged through college, and put in their three, four, five, six, and sometimes seven years, and every year that passed found them idler, worse, and less competent than before ; he does not work as if he knows that he has to work hard in order to get through. I agree with the remarks of Dr. Fowler and Dr. Day ; this is an experiment in England ; I hope it will be a successful experiment ; although it must be remembered that we do not always do well to measure ourselves by England, although I have great respect for the motherland. Our students are told, however, that they are far better off—they work harder, and I would like to say that it would be better for us to see it thoroughly proven in England before we adopt any change of that kind here. Let us make four years as the period required, with an additional year for those who need it.

Dr. Rogers : I am strongly in favor of having a year of practical work in some way ; whether it is one way or the other. It seems to me we should have some way of making the students take one year of solid, practical work after passing their final examination, and I sincerely hope that you will not lose sight of the importance of this matter. The Curriculum Committee have already abandoned the proposals they made, in deference to the suggestions thrown out ; however, I think it is a

well to bring it to a vote, though I advocate very strongly leaving the five full years.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Now gentlemen, I think this is pretty well threshed out.

Dr. Henry : Did I understand Dr. Fowler that they would have to take the fifth course of lectures on all subjects, or on the final subjects.

Dr. Fowler : Those who fail at the end of the fourth year will be retired to their final subjects only, for another year.

Dr. Henry : What about the fees ?

Chairman Rosebrugh : I do not think it is practicable to answer that question ; the Council cannot say whether the Medical Schools will charge or not. I will put Dr. Henry's motion first—that four years be substituted in this section for five years, and that one summer session be quite sufficient. All in favor please signify it by raising the right hand. (After the vote is taken)—I declare the amendment lost. Now we will take Dr. Fowler's ; I will read it :—(reads). “ On and after the first day of July, 1892, every student must spend a period of four years with one summer session of ten weeks in actual professional study ; except in the case of a student failing at the end of the fourth year, who will be required to take another course.”

Dr. Harris : In the final subjects ?

Chairman Rosebrugh : It does not say so. Now we will vote on it. (After vote is taken)—There are 12 on each side, the result is a tie ; let us try it again to make sure. (Vote is taken again)—I see the result is the same as before. it is a tie again ; I believe I have a casting vote, and I give it against Dr. Fowler's motion, and therefore declare it lost.

Dr. Campbell : I would move to strike out the word “ three ” in the fourth line of this section, and to insert the word “ one ”—that one summer session be sufficient instead of three ; it seems to me that with four regular winter sessions, and with an additional fifth year of practical work, that one summer session of ten weeks is all that ought to be demanded of the student.

Dr. Bergin : On behalf of the Committee we will accept that idea of one summer session.

(The clause as amended is read by the Registrar, and on being put to a vote, is declared carried by the Chairman).

Dr. Britton : I think that I made a motion as to accepting certain dispensaries.

Chairman Rosebrugh : That was carried, I think.

Dr. Britton : (Reads the resolution again).

Chairman Rosebrugh : Well, the Committee accepted that amendment, and the Registrar will read the clause as it now stands.

The Registrar : (Reads). "On and after the first of July, 1892, every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as is hereinafter provided, and the prescribed period of study shall include four winter sessions of six months each, and one summer session of ten weeks ; the fifth year shall be devoted to clinical work, six months of which may be spent with a registered practitioner in Ontario, and six months at one or more public hospitals, dispensaries or laboratories devoted to physiological or pathological work, Canadian, British or Foreign, attended after being registered as a medical student in the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario ; but any change in the Curriculum of studies fixed by the Council shall not come into effect until one year after such change is made."

Chairman Rosebrugh : You have heard this clause ; is it your pleasure that the clause be carried ? (On a vote being taken the chairman declares the clause carried).

Dr. Logan : I move that this additional clause be added at some convenient point, say after the fifth line : "That in the case of homœopathic students four winter sessions at Ann Arbour be held equal to four winter sessions and one summer session of this Council."

Dr. Geikie : Would it not be well to leave out the name of the College, and insert any College where there is a nine months' session ?

Dr. Campbell : Oh, certainly, that is much better, and better put it in at the end of the clause.

Dr. Fowler : Should not this clause indicate where the fifth year is to be spent ; I think they should be all alike ; I think that there should be a year spent in practical work with a homœopathic practitioner as in the case of the others.

Dr. Campbell : Oh, yes, they ought to be just the same.

Dr. Logan : That is provided for here ; the student is compelled to remain a year with a regular practitioner of this Council ; we are quite prepared to accept this clause.

Chairman Rosebrugh . This is to go in at the end of the clause ; "that in the case of homœopathic students four sessions of nine months each, at a College recognized by the Homœopathic representative in Council be recognized as equal to the work of this Curriculum."

Dr. Campbell : No, no ; the point is that the winter sessions of nine months each cover the summer session.

Dr. Bray : In Ann Arbour their sessions are nine months continuously instead of six months ; four sessions of nine months implies a longer period, of course, than four sessions of six months ; after passing 36 months, instead of 24 months as here, they dispense with the ten weeks. The only thing is that our examination takes place here in

April, and their sessions do not close till June ; so he could not come up for his examination.

Dr. Logan : The additional clause reads as follows : " That in the case of a homœopathic student four sessions in a Medical College approved of by the Council, where nine months' sessions are taught, shall be held equal to four winter sessions and one summer session of this Curriculum."

Chairman Rosebrugh : You might add that this shall not interfere with the one year of clinical work.

Dr. Logan : If that is done, in place of our putting in five years it would be nearer six years, because we already put in 36 months of close study.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Yes, yes, we understand that ; but did you add that it would not interfere with the fifth year of clinical work, at the bottom of your resolution ?

Dr. Day : Four sessions of nine months each can be put in, in 45 months, and it is no use trying to deceive anybody by saying that is not less than four years. (Cries of " order, order.")

Dr. Bray : It is prescribed by the Council ; that ought to satisfy everybody.

Dr. Williams : Yes, but that clause ought to say that it is prescribed by the Council.

Dr. Logan : (Reads motion again, adding, " that this shall not interfere with the fifth year of clinical work.")

Dr. Britton : But there are not five years of clinical work ; make it read, " the clinical work of the fifth year."

Dr. Logan : Well, all right ; but that is what it means in its present shape.

Dr. Britton : Yes, but it does not say so.

The Registrar : (Reads clause as finally amended.) " That in the case of homœopathic students this shall not interfere with the clinical work prescribed by this Council for the fifth year."

(The Chairman declares this clause adopted.)

Dr. Bergin : We propose to add to the second clause the word " science " after the word " arts," and make this clause read as follows :— (reads.) " Graduates in Arts and Science of any College or University recognized by the Council who shall have spent a year in the study of Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and have passed an examination in these subjects for degree in Arts or Science shall be held to have completed the first year of the five years of Medical study, and will only be required to pass three years after graduating in attendance upon Medical studies, and having spent one year thereafter in practical clinical

work, before being admitted to their "Final" examination." I move the adoption of that clause.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : The next section reads as follows :—(reads.) "No tickets for lectures will henceforward be accepted by the Council unless it is endorsed thereon that the pupil had attended at least 75 per cent. of each course of said lectures." And we propose to show that by the daily roll of the teacher.

Dr. Williams : Is it the supposition that every student must obtain the daily roll of his teacher and bring it to the Registrar?

Dr. Bergin : Nothing quite so ridiculous as that is proposed by this resolution ; it is that the teacher should be satisfied himself.

Chairman Rosebrugh : I declare that clause carried.

Dr. Bergin : Before reading clause 3, I may say that the Treasurer is of the opinion that it is not in the interests of the College to hold more than one examination a year, and he thinks that the Spring examination is not the best possible time for the College ; he thinks there can be no doubt but that if the examinations were held but once a year, and that in the month of September, that it would be more in the interests of the College and more in the interests of the students of the College, for they would have the full benefit of the time intervening to prepare themselves, and that the results would be very much better. Last spring there was a very large percentage of failure ; about 100 passed, and about 70 were rejected. Now, if those young men had had an opportunity of digesting between April and September the lectures they had heard, a much larger percentage would have passed, and a much larger amount would have come into the coffers of the College ; under all these circumstances our Treasurer tells me that our finances will not allow us to have more than one examination. It struck me that this would be an appropriate time to bring it before the attention and consideration of the Council. It might perhaps be left until the Educational Committee reached that portion of the Curriculum that they may be called upon to deal with ; but, would it not be as well, if the Council approved of the suggestion of the Treasurer, to adopt it now ? There is another important feature which is pointed out by the Treasurer, that the young men, who are up for primary and intermediate examination, can go right on without going back home and thus save the expense of a journey to and from their homes.

Dr. Williams : There is no time when the sense of the Council can be better taken upon any proposition than the present ; part of this question will come up under the Education Committee's report ; but I would suggest that the question whether we shall have but one examination in the year be put to the Council in the first place ; I have always

been in favor of holding two examinations in the year; and not as a supplementary examination either, but as two separate examinations. At the present time it is evident that the Fall examination does not meet the expenditure in connection with it, so I do not wonder at the Treasurer's preference for one examination.

Chairman Rosebrugh: Perhaps the Treasurer would state how far the cost exceeded the receipts.

Dr. Moore: He did that.

Dr. Bergin: I was going to ask that the Treasurer be heard upon this question; these suggestions are not mine; they were made by him just now; and I think this is a very good time to hear him on this point.

Dr. Harris: Dr. Aikins made some suggestions to me, as Chairman of the Educational Committee; he would like to have the feeling of the Council, or of this Committee as to this matter; I am quite sure that Dr. Aikins can give us some information that will help us very materially.

Chairman Rosebrugh: We will now hear Dr. Aikins.

Dr. Aikins: In favor of the postponement of the examination we have this fact that pupils do not remain in the schools until the close of the session; in February and sometimes in January, the pupils pack up their things and go home to read up for the examination. Year after year this is the case; by the beginning of March the attendance is very slight, and before it is over the students in Toronto close the schools—

A Member: Through non-attendance?

Dr. Aikins: Yes, through non-attendance. During the first half the attendance is very full, but the schools do not continue their lectures until the end of March because there are no students for them to lecture to. So that, if the examinations were postponed as far as possible, all the pupils would remain until the end of the course. Now, we have had between 60 and 70 who have failed every time, and this is rather a large percentage; there should, however, be some provision made for the cases of some who are unable to take the one examination; sometimes a young man is called away by a death in his family, and it would be a hardship to compel him to wait a whole year.

Our examination last fall was about \$200 of an expense to us; the fees paid in were about \$1,000, and the expense of carrying it on was about \$1,200. Now as to these certificates; I declare I would not give that (snapping his fingers,) for all the certificates that ever were written; lectures are sometimes an hour in length, sometimes fifty minutes, and if there is a large class it would take fifteen or twenty minutes to call the roll every time; and you can't get it right then; you will be calling the roll, "Jones," "Present"—"Abercrombie," "Present," and perhaps

neither Jones or Abercrombie have been near the class for six weeks, and some other fellow will answer for them, and you can't get it right even then; for unless he knows the man, which he cannot do, for they are changing all the time, he has no chance to tell who are there and who are not.

Dr. Ruttan: Cannot some plan be devised whereby the Council will have some control over the students? I know when I was a student I think I only missed one lecture all the time, and we ought to have some way of keeping track of them.

Dr. Bray: Ah, but you were a model in your day.

Dr. Aikins: Suppose a man is lecturing on Anatomy, and he wants all the time he can get, and he has out of that to take fifteen or twenty minutes to call over his roll; it is done hurriedly, of course; add to that the fact that one student will answer for another, and you see how absolutely valueless the roll becomes.

Dr. Philip: My firm conviction is that the students will not work in the summer time, and I do not think that they will be as well prepared to pass their examinations in the fall as they are in the spring.

Dr. Aikins: I can't agree with that; if a man were to spend only two hours a day in reading, and that for four months—why, it stands to reason that that man is going to be prepared in September better than he was in April.

Dr. Britton: Would it answer as well to have it a month later than it is now, than to have it just preceding the fall work; for, if a student has been industrious at all, by the time he gets through this examination he will be worn out, and in need of a rest instead of starting right to work again.

Dr. Aikins: Why is it that you Medical men do not rise up in rebellion against our Common School system? Surely if little children can stand that work, grown men ought to be able to stand that which we propose.

Dr. Bray: I think it was I that suggested that the examination should be held in September; one reason for that is, that the University examinations come on in April; they last a week or two weeks, and then the Council examinations come on and last another week or two more; and I think after they go home and review two months or so, that they will come back in the fall refreshed and ready to go through the College fall examination in time before the fall session commences; their minds are set on their work, they have had a month of holidays, and I think they are a great deal better prepared to pass this examination, and as we are only to have one examination, owing to the condition of our finances I think we had better follow this plan.

Dr. Bergin: I propose to amend clause 3 to read as follows: "Ap-

plications for every professional examination must be made to the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario by the third Tuesday in September of each year.

Dr. Harris : Make is the second Tuesday.

Dr. Bergin : Make it the first Tuesday if you think that will do any better.

Dr. Fowler : I think, Mr. Chairman, that if this motion prevails, that we would have to take into consideration the time now accorded to the fifth year ; you see you will have spent four winter sessions and up to the following September, and I think we ought to take this time into account as part of the fifth year of practical work, and have it spent with some registered practitioner.

Dr. Fenwick : With respect to that remark of Dr. Aikins that he mentioned with regard to calling the roll—

Dr. Bergin : That is past now, we have got away from that.

Dr. Fenwick : I was not aware of that ; I was going to propose that every man should be required to sign his name in a book every day he was there, so that we would have his own signature.

Dr. Bergin . (Reads clause 3, inserting, “ after the first Tuesday in September.”)

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (reads clause.) “ No application will be received unless accompanied by the necessary tickets and certificates and by the Treasurer’s receipt showing that the fees are paid.” I move the adoption of that clause.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : We propose to amend clause 4 to make it read as follows : “ Each six months’ course shall consist of not more than fifty lectures, and each three months’ course of not more than twenty-five lectures.”

Chairman Rosebrugh : Is that agreed to ?

Dr. Williams : No, sir ; I quite agree with the idea that we are getting too many lectures at present, and I believe it would be better if the number could be somewhat reduced ; but I do not agree with the idea that you ought to tie a professor down to not more than fifty lectures. Now, suppose a professor is proceeding with his subject and he finds that when he gets to the end of his fifty lectures that he has something more that is important that he wants to say to his students. I would agree to having it “ not less than,” but I must oppose “ not more than.” That would be very much better than saying that he shall not go over the fifty lectures.

Dr. Bergin : I must say that I think that there is great force in what the President urges.

Dr. Geikie : We have got into the habit of speaking disrespectfully of American institutions, poor lecturers, poor courses, poor students, and so on ; but what sort of a course of lectures in Surgery do you think a man can give if he is limited to fifty lectures, and no more. I have been through various institutions in the Old Country, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and I know that they insist on a course of at least one hundred lectures ; this Council is an examining Council ; what we have to do with is the examinations ; and I think that we had better let the various Universities give their lectures in their own way ; some will do it one way, some in another ; I think it would be far better not to raise the question, and not to attempt the defining of the number at all.

Chairman Rosebrugh : I suppose a good deal depends upon what you mean by lectures.

Dr. Geikie : I do not mean, Mr. Chairman, spouting, but regular solid teaching ; and I do say as a teacher of nearly fifty years' standing, that a course of only fifty lectures is not worth three pinches of snuff.

Dr. Fowler : I thoroughly approve of the course of the Committee. I think it is the most sensible thing they have done. (Laughter.)

(The clause is declared carried, reading, "not less than.")

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 5 as follows) : "Every student must attend the undermentioned courses of lectures in a University, College, or School of Medicine approved of by the Council, namely : Two courses of not less than six months each in the different years upon Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, including Histology, Theoretical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery.

One course of not less than six months on Medical Jurisprudence. One course of not less than six months on Medical and Surgical Topographical Anatomy. Two courses of not less than three months each in the different years upon the Diseases of Children and Practical Chemistry, including Toxicology. One course of not less than three months on Sanitary Science and Practical Pharmacy. One course of ten lectures on Mental Diseases, and 50 demonstrations of Physiological Histology."

I move the adoption of that clause.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 6 as follows) : "Every candidate will be required to prove that he has carefully dissected the whole human body both sides."

Dr. Williams : Is not that requiring that both sides should be dissected, rather an unreasonable exaction ; it is rather difficult, as we all know, to obtain subjects ; and if that is the case, this is rather like imposing on them something that will be very difficult for them to carry out.

Dr. Fowler : I think that it is a very important thing that the whole human body should be dissected, both sides.

Dr. Bergin : I think you will find there is time enough to do this, during the time that they are obliged to give to Anatomy ; we will leave those words out as you seem to desire it.

Chairman Rosebrugh : That is agreed on, then, that the words " both sides " should be left out ? Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 7, which with additions made as it is read, finally stands as follows) : " The following are the text books recommended by the Council in the various branches : Anatomy—Gray, Quain. Physiology—Kirke, Yeo, Foster. Chemistry—Roscoe, Attfield, Jones, Remsen. Materia Medica—Ringer, Mitchell Bruce. Surgery—Bryant, Treeves, Erichsen, (recent edition.) Medicine—Bristowe, Roberts, Hilton, Fagg. Midwifery—Playfair, Galabin. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—Taylor, Guy. Pathology—Greene, Woodhead. Sanitary Science—Wilson, Lewis C Parke. Diseases of Children—Eustis Smith, Ashby and Wright.

Homœopathic Text Books : Materia Medica—Hahnemann, Hering. Medicine—Bæhr's. Therapeutics—Raue's. Pathology and Diagnostics—Linenthal. Surgery—Franklin, Hellmuth. Midwifery—Guernsey, Ludlam.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 8 as follows) : " Also must have attended the practice of a General Hospital for 24 months prior to the end of the fourth year." The reason we added, " during the first four years," is that otherwise it might be considered that the last twelve months which are to be devoted to practical work were included.

Chairman Rosebrugh : I declare that clause carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 9). " Also must have attended twelve cases of Midwifery."

Dr. Williams : I move that be made six cases.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 10). " Also must before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario have passed all examinations hereinafter prescribed, and must have signed the code of ethics, and attained the full age of twenty-one years."

Dr. Geikie : Where is that code of ethics ?

Dr. Bergin : There is one being prepared.

Chairman Rosebrugh : We are going to recommend that the opinion of the solicitor be obtained as to whether we have the power to exact the signing of a code of ethics.

Dr. Campbell : It would be better, I think to miss that out just now till we have a code of ethics approved of by the Council.

Dr. Williams : Is there any object in this Council prescribing a code of ethics which it has not the power to enforce? and if it had such a code of ethics would the Disciplinary Committee be justified in dealing with offenders against it? You already have in the Act the law laid down as to your powers in that direction, you can exercise discipline now for unprofessional conduct, unprofessional to such an extent as to come within the meaning of the Act. and I question very much whether you have power to take notice of anything less than that.

Dr. Bray : It was I that moved this resolution ; of my own accord I consulted the solicitor, and he said that we had that power, but that we ought to be very careful as to what we did under it ; he said that it embraced a very great deal, and before we adopted it we ought to submit it to him, and get his advice upon it, and everything it contained ; but he was quite clear that we have the power to make that code, and the power to carry it out. The advantages of it would be that it would simplify the work of the Committee on Discipline, and the profession throughout the country would know exactly what was expected of them. The code must be carefully got up, it must be well thought out and understood, it must be full and complete, and I was going to move that the Committee prepare a code and submit it to the solicitor.

Dr. Moore : I do not think it is any use asking the student to sign a code of ethics if we have no power to deal with him in case he offends against it.

Dr. Bergin : Well, we will consent to striking that out of the clause. (Clause is declared carried with the words "signed the code of ethics and" omitted).

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 11). We should add to that "shall have spent one year in practical work," the same as it is in the other clause, "and at the expiration of which he shall pass a further examination, clinical and oral."

Dr. Williams : As the clause reads now, they would undoubtedly have the right to come and take that examination without completing our work.

Dr. Campbell : Wouldn't it cover the ground fully to change it by inserting after the words, "Ontario Medical Schools," "and shall complete fully the curriculum required by this Council." Would not that cover the whole question?

Dr. Bergin: Wouldn't it be better to add, "shall complete the curriculum of practical work required by this Council?"

Dr. Rogers: I would suggest that after the word "registration," in the third line, we add, "and must pass the examinations required by the Council."

Dr. Bergin: I think this would do, "must have completed fully the clinical work of the curriculum exacted by the Council after the end of the fourth year."

Dr. Williams: We used to require that they should give evidence of having passed a matriculation examination to our satisfaction, and we used to have a clause to cover that; so that they could not come here for the purpose of slipping that matriculation examination.

Dr. Orr: The matriculation required by the Council?

Dr. Bergin: Yes, and we must fix that fifth year; I will read now gentlemen, that clause as altered. (Reads). "Graduates in medicine from recognised Colleges outside the Dominion of Canada who desire to qualify themselves for registration must have passed the matriculation required by the Council, and must attend one or more full winter courses of lectures in one of the Ontario Medical Schools and must complete fully the curriculum required by the Council, and shall pass before the Examiners appointed by the Council all the examinations hereinafter prescribed, and fully complete the clinical work of the curriculum exacted by the Council after the end of the fourth year."

Chairman Rosebrugh: Carried.

Dr. Bergin: (Reads clause 12). "That British registered Medical Practitioners on paying all fees, and passing the Intermediate and Final examinations be registered, provided they have been domiciled in Great Britain or Ireland as registered practitioners for five years after becoming so registered.

Dr. Williams: Before that is carried, I would like to ask for some information; a graduate of McGill College, who has properly taken all the examinations, and is practising in Quebec, and is desirous of practising in Ontario, is compelled to take the entire curriculum of this Council before being admitted to practise.

Now, when we have a British registered Medical practitioner coming here, he merely passes the Intermediate and Final examinations, and it seems to me to be rather hard on our Canadian people to put them in an inferior position to any outsiders. I feel that our Canadian people are the equal of any people, that our Canadian institutions are equal to any institutions, and that this is an injustice done to McGill College, which as you know, stands very high indeed. There is an injustice, there is no doubt about it, that a graduate of that school should be compelled to

take the entire curriculum before he is allowed to practise in this Province.

Dr. Williams : There is a very material difference between the two cases. A McGill College graduate does not come here as a registered practitioner from the Province of Quebec, and that Province has not entered into any reciprocal arrangement with this Province. Now, when we take the case of a British graduate we are in a little different position ; and the clause should not read "British graduate," but "British registered practitioner."

A member : So it does.

Dr. Williams : Very well ; the expression implies that he has fully complied with the regulations of the British Medical Council, and has practised for five years, and on that account we acknowledge that he is a good man, and we accept him by passing a certain examination. If it reads that way, to my mind that is the correct reading.

Dr. Bergin : I would say that suggestions have come to us from the Medical Council of the Province of Quebec looking towards reciprocity ; not proposing a full reciprocity, but in the letters that they have addressed to the Council and to me, they have asked that registered practitioners of the Province of Quebec, residing upon or near our border line, who are often called upon to go where we have no practitioner, or in the absence of our own Medical man, that they should be exempt under these circumstances from the fine that is imposed by the Council, and I think that the matter has been referred to the Council for consideration to come up at another time.

Chairman Rosebrugh : That clause is carried then, is it ? Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clauses 1 and 2 of section 3). "(1) The professional examinations are divided into three parts, "Primary," "Intermediate," and "Final." (2) The Primary examination shall be undergone after the second winter session, and the Intermediate after the third or fourth winter session, the Final after the fifth year." I may explain that the reason why the Intermediate should be taken after the third or fourth winter session is this ; that the graduate in Arts who has taken the Science course and has passed it, and to whom we have allowed the first year as a year of Medical study, may, if he pleases, pass his Intermediate examination at the end of the third year ; whereas a student who has not had the advantage of that may postpone his Intermediate until the end of the fourth year

Dr. Williams : May I ask if it is so constructed that the other man is not compelled to go on at the end of the fourth year.

Dr. Bergin : I have reversed it ; it is only for graduates in Arts.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Clauses one and two are carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 3). "The following branches shall be

embraced in the Primary examinations: Anatomy, Physiology and Histology, Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical; Materia Medica and Pharmacy."

Chairman Rosebrugh: Carried.

Dr. Bergin: (Reads clause 4). "Each candidate for the Primary examination will be required to present with his lecture tickets a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination at the school he has attended at the close of his first winter session on Primary branches; also a certificate of ability to make and mount Microscopic Specimens."

Chairman Rosebrugh: Carried.

Dr. Bergin: (Reads clause 5). "Each candidate for Final examination must present a certificate of attendance at six post mortem examinations, and a certificate of ability to draw up a report of a post mortem examination, and a certificate of having reported satisfactorily six cases of Clinical Medicine and six cases of Clinical Surgery, of having attended 25 pathological demonstrations, and of having passed his Intermediate examination."

Dr. Britton: I have been informed on very good authority that some of these certificates are not worth a pinch of snuff, for the simple reason that it does not state from whom the certificates shall emanate, and in some instances students have drawn up imaginary reports of post mortem examinations—one draws it up, and the rest copy from it, and one certifies to it, who is not the teacher in that line. I won't say where this was done, whether it was in Toronto or elsewhere, but it was done; I would therefore add, "the above certificates to be signed by the Teachers in the subjects referred to."

Dr. Williams: The question crops up here whether there is or is not a hardship in that paragraph; the six post mortem examinations are no doubt very desirable, but how many post mortems would be required to give all the students an opportunity of attending; sometimes they can only get a chance to peek into the room, and they manage to get a certificate in some way; now, isn't this asking a little too much; if the student is present at two post mortems, and has taken part in them, and has done it well, does not that fit him for doing a third one by himself. I am not satisfied myself that it is not a hardship in that particular.

Chairman Rosebrugh: The question in my mind is, if they can dodge six, they can dodge two easier.

Dr. Thorburn: We very seldom have more than twenty students present at a post mortem who really get any good at all; it is very hard to say how many post mortems there are; I think even six would be very difficult to put in you know they are not allowed in Hospitals until the second or third year.

Dr. Oliphant: The dead-house is pretty large.

Dr. Thorburn : Yes, but look how many cases there are.

Dr. Oliphant. You can't manufacture post mortems any more than you can midwifery cases.

Dr. Bergin : Suppose we make it four.

Dr. Aikens : That would be ridiculous, I think ; that would only make one post mortem a year.

Dr. Bergin : We will add Dr. Britton's suggestion that the certificate should be signed by the teacher in the subject referred to, or the practitioner for the time being in charge.

Dr. Williams : It does strike me that to say that it shall be signed by the teacher with whom they study is really too exacting ; very often when the students are away at their homes, they will have a good chance to go out with some doctor, and he will have a better chance of getting information, and it will do him far more good, and I think that the certificate of that doctor ought to be accepted.

Chairman Rosebrugh : It is the teacher who makes the post mortem, not the professor at the school, who signs.

Dr. Bergin : It reads now, "the teacher being a duly qualified medical practitioner."

Chairman Rosebrugh : I declare that clause carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 6 as follows): "The following branches shall be embraced in the Intermediate examination: Medical and Surgical and Topographical Anatomy. Principle and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics. General Pathology and Bacteriology. Surgery other than operative. Surgery operative. Midwifery operative. Midwifery other than operative. Medical Jurisprudence including Toxicology, and Mental Diseases. Sanitary Science. Diseases of Children. Diseases of Women.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 7 as follows). "The Primary and Intermediate examinations shall be written and oral ; the Final, oral and clinical."

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 8 as follows). "The following branches will be embraced in the Final examination. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery, including Vaccination. Diseases of Women, and Diseases of Children. Medical and Surgical."

Chairman Rosebrugh : I declare that carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 9 as follows). "Any candidate who makes sixty per cent. in three or more branches, but fails in the others shall receive credit for the subjects so passed, and be compelled to pass in the other branches only, at a subsequent examination."

Chairman Rosebrugh : That clause is carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 10 as follows). "Candidates who intend to be examined by a Homœopathic Examiner in special subjects shall signify their intention to the Registrar previous to the commencement of the examination in order that he may provide means of preventing their identification by other students, or by other examiners."

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 11.) "In the event of any candidate signifying his intention to the Registrar to be examined and registered as a homœopathic practitioner, due notice of such must be submitted to the Registrar, so that the examinations may be conducted by the parties appointed for that purpose. Prior to the acceptance of such notice from the candidate the usual fees must be paid.

In the event of any candidates presenting themselves for such examinations due notice must be given by the Registrar to the special examiner.

Chairman Rosebrugh : Carried.

Dr. Bergin : (Reads clause 12.) We propose that this clause shall read as follows: "The professional examinations will be held in Toronto and Kingston on the second Tuesday in September in each year."

Dr. Williams : In April of 1892 we will have to have an examination; this will come into operation in July, 1892, and in September, 1892 we will have to have an examination. We were aiming not to hold the 1892 examinations in April, but would defer them until September.

Dr. Fowler : How will the operation of the five years affect the students who are at present attending?

Dr. Bergin : I think that the young men who are now attending the Medical schools of this country are in good faith acting under our present regulations, and to compel them to alter their whole course and to alter the arrangements that they have made would not be quite fair.

Chairman Rosebrugh : These new regulations begin on and after July 1892.

Dr. Fowler : Those who come in in the fall of 1892 will all come under the new regulations; there must be an examination in April of next year for those students who are now pursuing their course of study.

Dr. Bergin : No, we will have no examination in April of 1892, and there will be no fall examination this year.

Chairman Rosebrugh : What about supplementary examinations? Some have put them off till this fall; they concluded they would take the summer to study and come up again this fall.

Dr. Geikie : They will have to be disappointed, that is all.

Dr. Bergin : I move that the Committee rise and report the report as amended.

President Williams takes the chair.

President Williams : The Chairman of the Committee of the whole reports to me that the Committee has adopted the report as amended.

(The adoption of the report of the Committee was left over until after adjournment.)

(On motion of Dr. Moore, the Council adjourns till 8 o'clock p. m.)

Council adjourned at 6.30 to meet again at 8 p. m. Friday, June 12th, 1891.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.

--- EVENING SESSION.

Friday, 12th June, 1891.

The Council met at 8 o'clock. The President, Dr. Williams, in the Chair, called the Council to order.

The roll was called by the Registrar, all present excepting Sir Jas. Grant and Dr. Ruttan. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion confirmed.

President Williams : Notices of motion.

Dr. Campbell : I give notice that at the next annual session of this Council I will move that the regulations be amended by adding the following clause to Section 3 : "Women who desire to be registered as practitioners in Medicine and Midwifery shall not be required to pass the examinations in Operative Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, but shall in other respects comply with all the other regulations of the Council as to Matriculation, periods of study, College curriculum, and practical work."

Dr. Rogers moves for leave to introduce a by-law to amend by-law No. 39. By-law is introduced and read a first time ; is read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole, Dr. Bray in the Chair ; is considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment ; and is passed, and ordered to be signed by the President, and to have the seal of the College attached in the following form : Moved by Rogers, seconded by Dr. Logan, that By-law No. 53 to amend By-law 39 on rules and regulations, be now read a third time, passed, numbered and signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College. Carried.

No. 53: A By-law to amend By-law No. 39.

Whereas, power has been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to make by-laws; be it therefore enacted: That the Registrar shall, on the 31st day of October, in each and every year send to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who has, up to that date, failed to pay his dues and to take out his annual certificate, a registered letter addressed to the registered address of such member, informing him that unless the said dues are paid by the 31st December of that year his name shall be erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall erase the names from the Register of all persons who have not paid their dues for one year, counting such year from the 31st December in one year to the same date in the next.

Adopted.

J. L. BRAY, Chairman Com. of Whole.

Adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

President Williams: Any other notices of motion, or motions of which notice has been given? Reports of special and standing Committees.

Dr. Rosebrugh: I will read the Report of the Committee on Registration: "The report of the Committee on registration to whom were referred the petitions of Drs Kertland and Dunlop; your Committee report that the requests of these gentlemen to have their names erased from the Register on the ground of having ceased to practice be granted, on condition that the applicants pay up all dues to the present time. That the petition of Dr. Hanson be granted on condition that he makes a statutory declaration that he was licensed to practice by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba before August, 1884; that Mrs. Martinson asking for a license to practice on diseases of the eye be refused.

By resolution of the Council of last session your Committee was required to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a code of ethics. We are of the opinion that it is advisable to have a code of ethics, and suggest that they be empowered to ask the solicitor's advice whether or not we have the power to establish a code of ethics."

President Williams: Is it your pleasure that the report be received? Carried.

Dr. Day: But I would like to know what authority this Council has to erase a man's name even at his own request?

Dr. Rosebrugh: These two men claim what I believe to be the fact, they have not practised for twenty years.

Dr. Thorburn: Well, to my knowledge Kertland has not practised for at least fifteen years.

Dr. Day : I do not question that, but I do not find anything in the Act allowing us to erase a man's name even at his own request.

President Williams : You had better go into Committee of the Whole on this point.

Dr. Bergin : What difference will it make whether we discuss this question here or in the Committee ? It won't alter our minds.

President Williams : Just as you like, only that is the proper way.

Dr. Campbell : Their request can be very soon granted and very easily ; if they will only not pay up, they will soon find themselves struck off for non-payment.

Dr. Rogers : Yes, and that would be under the Act.

Dr. Bergin : Well, here's a way out of it ; just write these old gentlemen that until their fees are paid the request cannot be considered by the Council.

President Williams : We ought really to go into Committee of the Whole on that point.

Dr. Rogers : Well, I move that we go into Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Rosebrugh : I move that the further consideration of this report be deferred until to-morrow morning ; Dr. Rogers will second that as well.

President Williams : Is that your pleasure ? I declare the motion carried.

Dr. Bray : (Reads clause from Rules of Order that reports may be received and acted upon either in Council or in Committee of the Whole.)

President Williams : Oh, I don't doubt that ; you can act upon a report in Council either by receiving it or referring it back or amending it. We are still under the head of consideration of reports ; I suppose we will take up this other report where we left off.

Dr. Campbell : I would like to ask whether there is anything further that we need to act upon ; I suppose the rest is all about the fees and so on, matter with which we are all familiar ?

President Williams : Well, no ; the last clause of the report that we adopted and agreed upon was about holding the examinations of the Council ; we had about come to the conclusion not to hold another examination until the fall of 1892 ; but after consultation with the Treasurer and further consideration, we are prepared to recommend that it will be necessary to hold examinations in the spring of next year.

Dr. Campbell : Yes, I know that the report is to come up now for adoption ; but what I wanted to know is if we can't dispose of the balance of the report at once ?

Several Members : Yes, there is nothing more.

Dr. Bergin : We have fixed the period for holding the annual examinations already ; I think that the proposed change should be done by a separate resolution afterwards. I move the adoption of the report.

Dr. Thornburn ; I second that.

Dr. Campbell : The only point is after you have adopted the report, you will have to move to re consider it ; you cannot make a subsequent resolution actually rescinding this report after you have adopted it.

President Williams : We must have an examination in April of 1892 under our present regulations. It has been moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the report as amended be adopted.

Dr. Harris : Dr. Bergin has moved that the report be adopted as amended ; I wish to move an amendment, seconded by Dr. Fowler, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be not now adopted, but that it be referred back to the Committee with instructions to strike out sub-section 1 of section 2 under the head of Matriculation Curriculum, and to substitute the following therefor : " Every student must spend a period of four years in actual professional studies, except as is hereinafter provided, and the prescribed period of study shall include four winter sessions of six months each, and one summer session of ten weeks, and if he fails to pass his final examination he must take another course of study in some College recognised by the Council."

(At the request of Dr. Harris the yeas and nays were taken, as follows :

Nays—Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Henderson, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Moore, Oliphant, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Thorburn—13.

Yeas—Day, Fenwick, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Harris, Henry, Orr, Philip, Shaw—10.

The amendment is declared lost ; 13 nays, 10 yeas.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Orr, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be not adopted, but that it be referred back with instructions to strike out sub-section 1, section 2, and substitute the following therefor : " Every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided, and the prescribed period of study shall include four winter sessions of six months each, and one summer session of ten weeks attended after being registered as a medical student in the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, but any student who, when he passes his intermediate examination at the end of the fourth year, shall make not less than seventy per cent. of the marks on all subjects shall be entitled to come up for his final examination, and if he passes such final examination, shall get his license without spending further time in clinical work."

I think it is only right that we should provide merit with the means of getting on when it is prepared to do so ; it is only right that a student who goes to college and will get up his work in four years, and will make such exertions that at the end of the fourth year, he can pass with seventy per cent. of the marks in all subjects, which is a very high grade—and I think if any student at the end of his fourth year can make a clear seventy per cent. of all subjects, that he ought not to be asked to spend a further year in clinical work.

Dr. Moore : I think that is a little rough on this individual ; I made that proposal to-day. I made that proposition to several members of the Council—I made it to my friend here. and to others ; but be that as it may, I think this is a very fair way of getting over the difficulty ; I am in favor of a five years' course, but I am also in favor of giving to every man who deserves, an opportunity of getting through at the end of four years ; I know perfectly well that one man can do in four years what another man, who is less industrious, cannot do in five. I made this proposition as I said before, and if anybody has the right to bring this before the Council, I think I have. I made the proposition, as I said, to several members, and they did not seem to fall in with it ; I made it to my friend on my right (Dr. Bergin), and he said, no ; it was the whole hog or no pork with him. (Laughter) It is rather too bad, that, Dr. Day has taken the pansy out of my button hole—

Dr. Day : I beg your pardon—you never mentioned it to me.

Dr. Moore : I beg your pardon, I did mention it to you. and I mentioned it to the seconder, and I mentioned it to Dr. Fowler, and to others—

Dr. Fowler : Instead of saying anything about this motion, Dr. Moore, I understood that you would support the motion as it had been brought up. (Laughter).

Dr. Moore : I made the proposition that Dr. Day has brought up to him, and to others since ; I believe it to be the best course under the circumstances, and therefore I shall have to support it.

President Williams : Dr. Moore did make that proposition to me, and it struck me very favorably, and I am pleased to learn that it is so likely to pass.

Dr. Britton : I have a recollection of Dr. Moore speaking to me about this idea, but I do not recollect that I agreed to it ; I do not care how good an examination a student may pass he ought to have practical knowledge, and we ought to see that he gets it.

Dr. Thorburn : He must have practical knowledge ; he is examined on practical subjects, it is true ; but he gets it all out of the books. I have in my mind's eye now a man in this Dominion, a good man, too—a well posted man, and he is one of the most timid practitioners that I ever

met ; why, he would not take a case of measles or scarlet fever without a consultation.

Dr. Rogers : There is one point in this that makes a difference ; it does not say, as I understand it, what is to become of those who fail during this fifth year.

Dr. Moore : Those students who fail according to this resolution of Dr. Day's, have not got to spend the fifth year in clinical work.

Dr. Day : What, those who fail ? Well, really, gentlemen, if I can read English—why, those who fail are not interfered with at all—there is no change made in those who do not pass the examination at the end of the fourth year ; I think it is as plain as English can make it.

Dr. Rogers : Yes, but look at the substitution ; you take out the whole clause and put this in, in its place.

Dr. Bray : The results of these examinations do not come out for a month afterwards, sometimes longer ; and how are you going to get at the names of those who fail, in time to let them go on.

Dr. Bergin : I am somewhat astonished to think, and I must say I would not have believed, that it would be asserted so positively that this resolution does not, in effect, alter the whole meaning of the report. This proposed amendment states as clearly as it is possible to state that the words which shall be substituted for section 1, clause 2, under the head of Medical curriculum are as follows : “ Every student must spend a period of five years in actual professional studies, except as hereinafter provided, and the prescribed period of study shall include four winter sessions of six months each, and one summer session of ten weeks, attended after being registered as a Medical student on the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, but any student who, when he passes his Intermediate examination at the end of the fourth year, shall make not less than seventy per cent of the marks, on all subjects, shall be entitled to come up for his final examination, and if he passes such final examination, shall get his license without spending further time in clinical work.” It emasculates the whole spirit and meaning of the bill, which is this, that the fifth year shall be devoted to clinical work, six months with a registered practitioner in Ontario, and six months at one or more public hospitals or institutions. Now, sir, this Council was told, and was asked to believe, that the only change contemplated by this resolution was that young men who had done more work in four years than some others had been able to do in five years should be allowed to get their license at an earlier date than they otherwise would ; that on the face of it is not correct, because at the end of the fourth year it would have been impossible for him to have had the extra fifth year of clinical work, and in that way, by a side wind, as it were, it was endeavoured to deceive this Council, and to induce them to

go back on the spirit and meaning of the resolution that they had just passed, and upon the vote that they had just given. It was an attempt to make the whole period of study four years ; though we had after careful consideration asserted that the whole period of study should be five years. If anyone votes in favor of this change, the result of their action, if successful, would be to make the whole of this report not worth the paper upon which it is written.

Dr. Rogers : Dr. Bergin has put it so clearly that it does not require much from me. This amendment is almost entire annihilation to the principle of the bill. it takes the whole body and soul out ; our idea was that there must be in all cases one year of clinical work, and yet in this resolution it simply takes that away ; because if the student fails to pass his seventy per cent it does not say what he shall do, he may spend his last year away up in the woods ; he is simply to get through his final examination if he can. The idea of the bill was that he should pass his Intermediate examination at the end of the fourth year, and then be obliged to take a whole year of clinical work. Now, sir, is that correct ? Is that the same as is intended here ? Not at all ; and as Dr. Bergin has contended, I sincerely hope that everyone, no matter how friendly he may feel towards the mover or the seconder of this resolution will vote against this principle entirely, and I shall be very sorry if it is carried.

Dr. Britton : There is one feature of the clause that I think has not been touched upon at all. If I understand anything about the recommendations contained in this report, the chief object is to foster the development of practical education, not to manufacture a lot of book-worms. There are students who are very fortunate in their examinations, and there are students who are unfortunate ; there are students who have good luck, and there are students who have bad luck ; the point I wish to make is this, that if your only test is the passing of an examination, he may have good luck, and he may get through very easily, and still be sadly in need of practical work. Here is the fact that stares us in the face, that when a student has spent four years in the study of medicine that he is far better prepared to get clinical instruction than he was in any preceding year ; therefore, I think that we should insist upon having one year spent in clinical work after four years of book-learning.

Dr. Harris : We are going too far by adopting Dr. Bergin's suggestion ; we will simply drive the students out of the country, and I think by adopting the report as it is now we are just simply doing good, honest Canadians a great injustice who wish to study their profession here ; we are placing the standard too high ; we have it now as high as any country in the world, and you are actually trying to make it higher ; if you adopt this resolution you will be just driving good, honest Canadians out of the country into the United States. It has been said

that we have too many medical men in Canada ; well, we will all find our own level after a while, whereas if this idea is to prevail we will all die out after a while, and bye and bye we would have no medical men at all. I do not think that we ought in the first year after we have got these examinations to go to work and press a change like this with all the force and power that Dr. Bergin has employed.

Dr. Day . Mr. President, in repeating the words of my learned friend. I am sure I am astonished, and most wonderfully astonished at what I have seen here to-night. I think the amendment is as clear as to what becomes of the men who do not make the seventy per cent. as it can be ; there are no words in the English language that I know of to make it any clearer, that if he does not get the seventy per cent. he goes on under the old curriculum ; this is clear—as clear as it can be made by any man, or by any English that can be put on paper. He may go to the woods, of course ; that does not prevent him ; but it is perfectly clear that if he does not make the seventy per cent. on all subjects at the end of the four years, he must go on and pass his Final examination under the clinical work, and in that way it does not affect the working of any other clause in that Act one iota. Making that seventy per cent. is clearly making an exception of his case, and if he does not make that seventy per cent. he is to go on with his curriculum as before. I did not make this amendment with the idea of supplanting Dr. Moore ; he did mention something of the kind, but I was not informed what his resolution was ; I said to him that he ought to bring it up, and let us hear what it is this evening, and I was astonished that he did not do so, therefore I was forced to bring it up myself. I believe that it is in the interests of the medical profession if that clause is adopted, and I believe that it will do us a great deal of good if it is adopted ; we know perfectly well that we have lots of students who are learning more in four years than others can in six ; it is really the same as it was before, only that he gets his time shortened, and goes into practice a year earlier than he otherwise would. I moved that with the best intentions in the world, and I regret that some member of the Council has seen fit to impute motives to me, which he dare not do if we were outside the door.

President Williams : Order, gentlemen. We will now take the vote on the amendment. I declare the amendment lost.

Dr. Day calls for the Yeas and Nays, which are taken as follows :—

Yeas : Day, Fenwick, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Harris, Henry, Orr, Philip, Shaw—10.

Nays : Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Moore, Oliphant, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Thorburn, Henderson—13.

Dr. Fowler : I am about to make a suggestion that I think it would

be well to extend the time for these changes to come into operation. I am confident that after a while you will have petitions after petitions coming in on you; there will be petitions from all students in every direction; and I think you ought to extend the time. I think it is most unwise to go on, on such short notice.

President Williams: Gentlemen, we will now have the original motion; moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted.

On a vote being taken the report was declared adopted.

President Williams: Unfinished business—unfinished from a previous meeting. Miscellaneous business.

Dr. Bray: I move, seconded by Dr. Fenwick, that the order of business be suspended for the rest of the session.

(The motion is put and declared carried.)

Dr. Johnson: I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the notes taken by the Stenographer with reference to the Curriculum be embodied in the Announcement when it is issued, as part of minutes. Carried.

Dr. Day: Well, but how much is this going to cost? You have had a good deal of expense, and our finances are in very bad shape; if we do not save our pennies we will never have any pounds to save. It is to my mind quite unnecessary that the Announcement should be made as large as that; it will be a large affair, and I think it is quite unnecessary, and I do not think we would be justified in going to that expense.

Dr. Campbell: There is one point in connection with that—it will be rather an expensive matter—but I can say this; we have made some most radical changes, and I think it is of the highest importance that the medical men of Ontario should be made aware of what has been advanced; we have had some exceedingly able arguments on both sides, and I think it will show that they are thoroughly understood, and that they have been very carefully considered. Under ordinary circumstances I should certainly object to this, but this seems to be an extraordinary matter.

Dr. Day calls for the Yeas and Nays, which are taken as follows:

Yeas: Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Fowler, Johnson, Logan, Moore, Oliphant, Rogers, Rosebrugh Shaw, Thorburn—13.

Nays: Day, Fenwick, Fulton, Geikie, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Luton, Orr, Philip—10.

The motion is declared to be carried.

For Curriculum Committee Report see page 12 of this Announcement.

D. Johnson: (Reads motion authorizing the Committee on registration to take the advice of the solicitor as to whether or not we have the power to frame a code of ethics). The object of the motion is

simply to carry out what was done by the Chairman of that Committee.

Dr. Rosebrugh: That motion is premature, as the report of the Committee dealing with that same thing is before you and not adopted.

(Dr. Johnson's motion is held over till to-morrow morning to come up under the head of Reports of Committees).

Dr. Bergin: I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the usual examination be held in April, 1892, and that no further examination be held until September, 1893, of which notice shall have been given on the last Tuesday of August, 1893.

Dr. Rosebrugh: Wait a minute, I am not ready for that. Several students will come up next spring for their Final examination, and if they fail they cannot be given another opportunity until a year and a half; that is very objectionable.

Dr. Bergin: I think we can make arrangements for those young men if necessary; the Treasurer has placed the matter before us in such a light that we cannot go beyond what he has told us; he showed me a statement here a little while ago to which I did not perhaps give the attention that I should have, and part of this statement showed the loss on the last examination of \$1,694, and something more, and it will be necessary for us to get in some better position to hold the spring examinations in next year. If it be necessary in the cases of those young men who fail, we may possibly be able to devise means to enable us to deal with their case. It will be well to remember that they will be dealt with under the present Curriculum. I think that Dr. Rosebrugh need entertain no fears on account of those young men; no injustice will be done them; and if there was any chance that any such injustice would be done them no one would be more ready than I shall be to prevent it.

Dr. Geikie: We are in a manner bound to attend to the interests of the young men; next spring we will have young men to examine; and in the following spring, that is 1893, there will be men who will hold the Council bound to give them their examination then; it would be a great injury to keep men back from April of next year until September of the following year; it would be an unprecedented long time, and I am confident it would be a great injury. I hope by that time our circumstances will be in a better position, and if we practice economy, I think we will be able to have the spring examination next year, and one the year following, and then perhaps it can be better seen what we will be able to do.

Dr. Bergin: Hear, hear; I am glad you are taking a common sense view of it.

Dr. Geikie: I am always reasonable.

Dr. Bergin: We might add to that, "unless otherwise ordered by the Council."

Dr. Fowler: I think it would be unwise to fix September, 1893; it is a long way off, and I am of opinion that the spring examinations would be much more suitable than the September examination; and I think that it would be unwise just now to say that there would be no further examinations until September, 1893.

Dr. Bergin: Well, if we pass that now as the Treasurer desires, there is absolutely nothing to prevent the Council at its next session passing a resolution with regard to the future examinations.

Dr. Rosebrugh: That is merely a declaration that we are not to have an examination this fall.

Dr. Bergin: Very well, we can take the rest out.

Dr. Rogers: Why, you don't mean to say you are not going to have an examination this fall.

Dr. Bergin: No, we cannot afford it, and it is not advertised further than that. Whenever students and medical men have consulted the Registrar he has told them that he could tell them nothing about it until the Council had met and decided the question.

President Williams: Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the usual spring examination be held on the second Tuesday in April, 1892. Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned, to meet at 10 a.m. Saturday, the 13th June, 1891.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS,

President.



Council

FIFTH DAY,

Saturday, 13th June, 1891.

The Medical Council met this day at 10 a. m. in accordance with motion of adjournment.

The President in the Chair; Registrar called the Roll. All present excepting Sir James Grant.

Dr. Rogers moved a resolution re thanks to the Medical Members of the Local Assembly of Ontario.

Dr. Day raised a point of order—that the matter stated in Dr. Roger's resolution had been already decided by the Council, and asked for the President's ruling.

The President ruled the resolution out of order.

Dr. Rogers moved that the President's ruling be not sustained.

On being put to the Council by the President the President's ruling was sustained by the Council.

Dr. Rosebrugh moved the Council into a Committee of the Whole upon the Registration Committee Report; Dr. Fowler in the Chair.

On motion Committee rose; President resumed the Chair.

Dr. Fowler presented Report of the Committee of the Whole on Report of the Registration Committee, adopted as amended, as follows:—

To the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Your Committee on Registration to whom was referred the communications of E. H. Kertland, Robert Dunlop, Dr. Hanson and Mrs. Martinson, beg to report as follows: The petitions of Drs. Kertland and Dunlop, requesting to have their names erased from the Register, on the ground that they had ceased to practice; your Committee recommend that the request be granted on condition that the applicants do pay up all dues to the present time.

That the petition of Dr. Hanson for registration under "an Act for the relief of Medical Practitioners in the Rainy River District" be granted, on condition that he makes a Statutory Declaration that he was licensed to practice by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba prior to August 11th, 1884, and also the production of a certificate to that effect from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba.

That Mrs. Martinson, asking to be permitted to practice upon diseases of the eye, be informed that the Medical Council has no power to grant her request.

By a resolution of the Council, at the last session, your Committee was requested "to take into consideration the advisability of preparing a code of ethics to be signed by students on securing the license of this College, and report at next session." Your Committee are of the opinion that it is advisable to establish a code of ethics for this purpose, and recommend that the opinion of the Solicitor be obtained to ascertain whether the Council has the power to establish and enforce a code of ethics which all students must sign before being registered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. ROSEBRUGH, Chairman

Adopted as amended. F. FOWLER, Ch'm Com. Whole.

Adopted. J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Dr. Harris moved the Council into a Committee of the Whole upon Report of the Education Committee.

Dr. Campbell in the Chair: On motion Committee rose, President resumed the Chair. Dr. Campbell presented the Report of the Committee of Whole upon the Education Committee report as follows: adopted as amended.

To the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN.—Your Standing Committee on Education beg most respectfully to submit the following report:—

The Board of Examiners, in the Report referred to your Committee have taken advantage of clause 10 Section V, of the Rules and Regulations, and have recommended candidate No. 165 for his license, he having failed by only one mark, and that upon Sanitary Science. Your Committee recommend that the license be granted.

The Board of Examiners further ask that some better arrangements be made for holding Clinical Examinations.

Your Committee would recommend that a 2nd Assistant Examiner be appointed to the Examiner on Practice of Medicine, whose duty it shall be to take charge of Pathology and Therapeutics.

The following named students ask to have their papers re-read:

L. E. Bolster, on Anatomy; J. H. Wesley, Sanitary Science; J. F. B. Rogers, Midwifery; R. B. Robertson, Midwifery; F. McCrimmon, Sanitary Science; G. P. MacArtney, Midwifery; H. P. Millard, Midwifery; W. A. Jones, Anatomy; A. Quackenbush, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; J. T. Kennedy, Surgery; Andrew Carmichael, Sanitary Science; Norman Walker, Midwifery; Wesley Grove, Midwifery and Surgery; J. Blewitt, Anatomy and Materia Medica.

Drs. Moore, Fowler, Logan, and Fenwick were appointed a sub-committee to re-read these papers.

Your Committee recommend, after an Examination of these papers, that a pass be allowed and license granted to numbers 369, 241, 142, 152, 341, 27, 340, 305.

We recommend that no action be taken on communication of T. J. Dorland.

Re letter of A. H. Oronhyatekha, the Registrar to notify him that the certificate presented cannot be accepted, but he must procure a proper certificate from Queen's University that he has passed a Matriculation Examination in Arts.

Re communication of Johnston in regard to Mr. McLaughlin, who asks to be registered as a Matriculate, the Registrar to notify Mr. McLaughlin that he must take his Matriculation and produce certificate of having passed such before presenting himself for Primary Examination.

Miss Mary Fyfe, of Boston, Mass., asks to be registered as a Matriculate. The Registrar is authorised to advise her to procure the endorsement of her certificate by Education Department of Ontario, as being equal to our requirements for Matriculation, when she may register.

W. W. Alexander asks to be registered as a Matriculate. The Registrar to notify Mr. Alexander that it will be necessary for him to produce a certificate of having Matriculated in Arts in a recognized University.

H. Livingston applies for registration. The Registrar to notify him that he must complete his Matriculation Examination satisfactory to this Council.

J. A. G. Wilson seeks to be relieved from attendance on summer session. Request not granted.

In reference to motion made in Council by Dr. Fenwick re Matriculation Examination, referred—your Committee recommend that no action be taken in the matter.

In the matter of Dr. Mundell, of Kingston, who requested information from Council as to whether one lecturer could monopolize two subjects, and requests to be advised. Your Committee recommend that the Registrar be instructed to refer him to the Rules and Regulations of this Council.

It is a recommendation from the Committee that the word "Final" be changed to Intermediate in Section IV, under heading "Fees" of the Curriculum.

That the Registrar be authorized to make any necessary clerical changes in Annual Report.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR 1891 AND 1892.

- Dr. F. LeM. Grasett, Toronto ; Anatomy Descriptive.
 Dr. H. J. Saunders, Kingston ; Theory and Practice of Medicine.
 Dr. W. J. Wilson, Richmondhill ; Midwifery, operative ; Midwifery, other than operative, with Pueperal and Infantile diseases.
 Dr. A. S. Fraser, Sarnia ; Physiology and Histology.
 Dr. Wm Burt, Paris ; Surgery operative, and Surgery other than operative.
 Dr. W. Waugh, London ; Medical and Surgical Anatomy.
 Dr. G. Acheson, Toronto ; Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, and Toxicology.
 Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph ; Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
 Dr. R. Hearn, Toronto ; Medical Jurisprudence, and Sanitary Science.
 Dr. C. O'Reilly, Toronto ; Asst. Examiner to Examiner on Surgery.
 Dr. R. K. Kilborn, Kingston ; Asst. Examiner to Examiner on Medicine.
 Dr. Geo. Peters, Toronto ; 2nd Asst. Examiner to Examiner on Medicine, to take Pathology and Therapeutics.
 Dr. F. G. Caulton, St. Catharines ; Homœopathic Examiner.
 Wm. T. Harris, Chairman of Education Committee.

Adopted as amended.

C. T. CAMPBELL,
 Chairman Com. of Whole.

Adopted by Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the Report of the Education Committee as adopted in Committee of the Whole, be now adopted by this Council. Read a 3rd time and adopted.

Dr. Philip moved the Council into a Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Finance Committee. Dr. Britton in the chair

To the Medical Council of Ontario.

Gentlemen :—Your Committee on Finance beg leave to submit the following Report :

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books, compared them with the vouchers, and find them to be correct. The Registrar's books have also been examined and compared with the Treasurer's, and found correct also. The balance in the Imperial Bank in favor of the Council is \$732.13.

We are pleased to be able to state that your Registrar and Treasurer have as in the past discharged their duties very satisfactorily.

The case of R. J. Smith asking for a refund of matriculation fee be not granted.

The case of W. E. Gimby asking for a refund of fifty dollars (fine) be not granted.

The case of Dr. A. H. Garratt asking for twenty dollars refund be not granted.

The case of Dr. William Claxton's bill for costs in a prosecution we recommend should be paid. \$12.66.

We recommend that the elevator in the College Building should be insured for one year in the "Citizens' Insurance Company," premium not to exceed \$50.00. We would recommend that the petition for paving Richmond street be signed by the authorities of the College.

We recommend that \$100.00 additional be paid the Prosecutor.

We recommend that the salary of the Treasurer be four hundred dollars per annum.

Your Committee in reference to the Ontario Medical Library Association for use of rooms in College Building, recommend in accordance with clause of Finance Committee Report as adopted 13th June, 1890—That a lease be executed allowing them the use of the rooms for one hundred dollars per annum as per regulation adopted by this Council bearing date June 15th, 1889, and that payment be made from 1st July, 1889.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

We beg to submit the following abstract of our assets and liabilities:

ASSETS

Building and Site	\$100,000 00
Assessment dues	13,000 00
Cash in Bank	732 13
	\$113,732 13

LIABILITIES

Mortgage	\$60,000 00
Accounts passed	12 16
Expenses of present Session	2,200 00
Balance ..	51,519 97
	\$113,732 13

As per resolution of Council your Committee were requested to furnish statement of expenditures incurred in connection with the Legislative Committee, which we find to be \$614 00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. LESLIE PHILIP, Chairman.

Adopted WM. BRITTON, Chairman Com. of Whole

Adopted in Council J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Moved by Dr. Philip, seconded by Dr. Day, that Report of the Committee of Whole on Finance Committee Report be adopted. Carried.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. Campbell: That all women who desire to be registered as practitioners of Medicine and Midwifery shall not be required to pass the examinations in Operative Surgery, or Surgical Anatomy, but should in other respects comply with all the requirements of the Council as to Matriculation, Periods of Study, Collegiate, Clinical and Practical work.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the resolution be referred to next year's Council. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Orr, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the matter of Spécial Registration of Females on the Branch of Midwifery be referred to the Council of 1892. Carried.

The following Report was presented by the Prosecutor, and referred to the Finance Committee as follows:

To the President and Members of the Council of the Coll. of Phys. and Surgs. of Ont.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report that during the past year I have had 32 persons fined for violating the "Ontario Medical Act," and fines amounting to \$1,350, averaging \$42.13 upon each—imposed as follows:

D. L. Wood.....	Windsor	\$ 25 00
W. Howard.....	St. Thomas.....	75 00
W. D. F. Ferguson.....	Rockland.....	50 00
T. C. Baker.....	Merrickville.....	50 00
M. M. Mowat.....	Williamstown	50 00
W. E. Gimby.....	Goodwood	50 00
A. S. Martin	Norland	50 00
H. M. Cowan.....	Exeter	35 00
W. S. Lee.....	Orangeville	25 00
G. Glendinning.....	Grand Valley	100 00
Wm. Wilcox	Park Hill.....	35 00
H. K. Hyndman.....	Exeter	50 00
B. Harpley.....	Lobo.....	25 00
A. Bedard.....	Saugene	25 00
A. H. Wesley.....	Deleware.....	25 00
W. Groves	Fitzroy Harbor.....	100 00
A. Gibeault	Alfred	50 00
J. R. Church.....	Aylmer, Que.....	100 00
Geo. S. McGhie.....	Elgin.....	25 00
Louisa E. Martinson.....	Howard.....	25 00
A. F. Dixon.....	Toronto.....	30 00

J. Zehr	Topping	50 00
Thos. Freeborn	Topping	50 00
W. McKay	Cannington	25 00
J. Demara	Lindsay	25 00
Marguerite Giroux	Embrun	25 00
B. Savage	South Casselman	25 00
J. B. Sanche	Cambridge	25 00
Chas. Prevost de Clairmont, Ottawa		25 00
J. L. Armstrong	Ottawa	25 00
A. K. McEachern	Aylmer	25 00
H. Cholette	St. Justin	50 00
		\$1,350 00

On motion referred to Finance Committee.

The Treasurer's Report was now read as follows, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Toronto, 10th June, 1891.

To the President and Members of the Council of the Coll. of Phys. and Surgs. of Ont.

Gentlemen,—Your Treasurer begs to submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year as follows :

RECEIPTS.

June 10th, 1890.

To Balance as audited	\$ 57 71
Registration fees	2,461 00
Assessments from Practitioners	1,663 00
Fees for Professional Examination Sept. '90	1,220 00
“ “ “ “ April '91	8,735 00
Fines from Illegal Practitioners	1,070 77
Building Revenue Rentals	4,090 72
Interest Rebate	33 63
Treasurer's Office allowance on Cheques	4 50
Refund from Registrar, salary overpaid in error	150 00
Temporary Loans from Banks	41,072 44
Total	
	\$60,558 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Election expenses	\$ 197 00
Council meeting expenses	2,089 15
Discipline Committee expenses	67 50
Legislation “ “	614 00
Registrar's salary overpaid in error \$150	1,950 00
Treasurer's salary	300 00

Prosecutor's salary	600 00
Expense holding Professional Examination Sept '89....	20 00
“ “ “ “ April '90....	76 22
“ “ “ “ Sept. '90....	1,609 10
“ “ “ “ April '91....	2,147 34
Education Committee expenses	257 00
Fees refunded Candidate for Professional Examination...	10 00
Fines through agency of Prosecutors	1,023 47
“ “ “ “ “ “	12 50
Registrar's office supplies and expenses.....	328 77
Treasurer's office supplies and expenses.....	60 25
Printing.	458 40
New Building, construction.....	175 00
“ “ furnishing.....	38 00
New Building Maintenance.....	
Wages, Caretaker.....	520 00
“ Elevator man.....	260 00
“ Com. on rents.....	204 48
Fuel.....	679 27
Water.....	426 72
Gas	159 21
Insurance	240 00
Taxes.....	652 49
General repairs	675 31
Expenses prosecuting Illegal Practitioners.....	25 00
Interest on Mortgages and Loans.....	3,534 20
Temporary Loans from Bank returned.....	40,422 46
Balance in Imperial Bank.....	732 13
Total.....	\$60,558 97

Respectfully submitted: W. T. AIKINS, Treasurer.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Day, that the following named gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz : Drs. Williams, Fowler and Campbell. Carried.

Dr. Day presented and read the Report of the Committee on Discipline, which on motion was received as follows :

To the President and Members of the Coll. of Phys. and Surgs. of Ont.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Discipline beg to report, that they met and organized and appointed Dr. Day Chairman.

Respectfully submitted. HENRY W. DAY, Chairman.

Adopted in Council. J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the Report of the Committee on Discipline be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Day presented and read Report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations as follows, on motion received :

To the President, and Members of the Coll. of Phys. and Surgs. of Ont.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Rules and Regulations beg to report that they met and organized, and appointed Dr. Day Chairman. As no business was referred to them they have nothing further to report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. DAY, Chairman.

Adopted in Council.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the Report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Bergin presented and read Report of the Committee on Credentials to whom was referred the protest against the Election of Dr. Geo. Shaw for the Burlington and Home Division, as follows :

The Committee to whom was referred the protest against the election of Dr. Shaw for the Burlington and Home Division beg leave to report that they considered the objections raised to certain votes, and after a careful scrutiny of all the votes find that Dr. Miller has been duly elected.

D. LESLIE PHILIP, Secretary.

D. BERGIN,

Ch'm. of Com. on Credentials Coll. Phys. and Surgs, Ont.

On motion received.

June 13th, 1891.

Dr. Day presented and read a Minority Report from the Committee on Credentials to whom was referred the protest against the election of Dr. Geo. Shaw for the Burlington and Home Division as follows, which on motion was received :

Toronto, June 13th, 1891.

To the President and Members of the Council of the Coll. of Phys. and Surgs. of Ont.

Gentlemen,—I beg as a member of the Committee on Credentials to present the following Minority Report :

1. I think that the vote of the Returning Officer should have been allowed.
2. I think the vote of Dr. Rannay should not have been disallowed.
3. I think the vote of Dr. Catermole should have been disallowed.
4. I think the vote of Dr. O'Reilly should have been allowed.
5. I think Dr. Shaw should have been allowed the vote of the Returning Officer, that of Dr. Rannay and also that of Dr. O'Reilly, which would have given him 58 votes, and that the vote of Dr. Catermole should have been disallowed to Dr. Miller, which would have given him 56 votes.

6. It is my opinion that the seat No. 6 Burlington and Home Division properly belongs to Dr. Shaw.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. DAY.

Dr. Day stated that he did not desire to divide the Council upon the report, when it was

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Philip, that the Report of the Committee on Credentials on the Burlington and Home Election be adopted as presented by the Chairman.

Adopted.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.

Moved by Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Geikie, that the President do now leave the Chair and that the Chair be now taken by Dr. Campbell. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Geikie, that the thanks of the Council are due the President, Dr. Williams, and are hereby tendered for his dignified, efficient and impartial conduct in the Chair. Carried.

Dr. Campbell tendered the President the unanimous thanks of the Council to which the President suitably replied, and resumed the Chair.

Resolved that in accordance with the By-laws, the Registrar do now read the minutes of this last meeting of the Council, which was accordingly done.

The minutes were found correct, and on motion confirmed, and the President directed to sign the same.

J. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, President.



